PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,827—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS. [TEN PAGES]

ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 5 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
*M.L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leich	4th April.
*PENINSULAR	4294	A. G. Cubitt	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th "
*MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7901	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	16th "
*INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	23rd "
M.L. PENINSULAR.	5294	A. G. Cubitt	30th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.
All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 10th March, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK, giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st April 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st May, 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 900,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MAR. BACQUEHEM	T. Ravovich	4,459	18th April 1903
b FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,013	17th May 1903
b SILESIA		5,159	18th June 1903

b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE		2,971	30th Mar., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Seacon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 26th March, 1903.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,393	Schmitz	7th May 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	X.	4th June 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,232 tons, Captain X....., to sail on or about the 1st April, 1903.
For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "KINSHIU MARU," Captain F. L. Pyne, 3,351 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 31st instant.

For freight and passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Nasseri Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 23rd March, 1903.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KISTNA," 1,182 tons, on FRIDAY, the 3rd April, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 31st March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st April, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd April at 10 a.m.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND ADEN.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 2nd April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SOFALA," 5,381 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 31st March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th March, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co, London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

S.S. "CITY OF VIENNA," 6,000 Tons, Captain J. Campbell WILL SAIL about the 22nd April, for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL via KARACHI. Splendid accommodation for 80 1st Class Passengers, SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. Fitted with Electric Light and every comfort for Passengers. All Cabins on the Upper Deck.

FARES.

From Bombay to MARSEILLES	Rs. 520
" " " LIVERPOOL	" 550
" " " LONDON via MARSEILLES (overland) with 1st Class Rail Ticket.	" 595

For Passage and full particulars apply to —
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SONS Agency.
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.
Bombay, March 26, 1903.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th April, 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,680	G. Canepa	15th May, 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580.	M. Saporiti	15th June, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Muzio	17th April 1903.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.
F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.
Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
7, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, whose retail business in India has until now been confined to the sale of Watches and Clocks of their own manufacture and bearing their widely-known trade mark, have now opened a new department for the sale of GOLD JEWELLERY of English and Continental Manufacture.

They have now on view at their New Premises, at 11, Hornby Road, a splendid selection of Jewellery of excellent taste and perfect workmanship, which has been selected on the spot in the best manufacturing centres of Europe by a member of the Firm.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

DIAMOND, PEARL AND FANCY STONE NECKLETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, RINGS; GEM SET AND PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, SAFETY PINS; MUFF CHAINS in a VARIETY of DESIGNS, PLAIN GOLD and GEM SET; ARTISTIC SILVERWARE SUITABLE for PRESENTS, TABLEWARE, TOILET ARTICLES, CARD CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, etc.

Prices will be found extremely moderate, as the WEST END WATCH COMPANY have determined to adhere to the same system of business which has popularised their Watches. All goods are marked in plain figures at net cash prices. The West End Watch Company do not open any credit accounts, and are prepared to offer to cash buyers the full advantage of purchasing at rates which cannot be equalled by firms which have to face the risks and losses incidental to businesses conducted on credit lines.

The West End Watch Company invite the Public of Bombay to call and inspect their Stock. Visitors may do so without being importuned to purchase, and all enquiries will receive their careful consideration.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,
11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
(OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.)

PIANOS
SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART.
MAKERS to all the Courts of EUROPE.

40 MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.
GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1900.
THE ONLY SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
AT CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
AS THE BEST SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA, THEIR REPUTATION IS STILL TO THE FRONT.
ALL UPRIGHT PIANOS WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.
SEE PRICE LIST OF TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.: BOMBAY.

THE TWO BEST INDIAN CIGARS IN ASIA ARE BOUQUETS AND LIGHT OF ASIA CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

ASTHMA SEDATIVE, NEMESIS.

SUBSIDES PAROXYMS in a short time; operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, renders respiration more easy.
Per Bot. Rs. 2 8.
F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaikh Memon St., Bombay.

JEWELLERY REPAIRS.

THE ATTENTION of JEWELLERY WEARERS is particularly directed to the danger of loss of Gems from imperfect or worn settings or weak claws and the necessity of having all settings inspected occasionally. Those who have jewels are, as a rule, exceedingly careful of them and if there is any suspicion that they are insecure in setting or otherwise they should at once be attended to to prevent loss.

We undertake not only to Manufacture Ornaments of all description but also undertake all kinds of JEWELLERY REPAIRS and are able from our large collection of Loose Gems to match Gems in replacement of those found missing.

WATCH REPAIRS.

We undertake the REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS and other MECHANICAL INSTRUMENTS in a REASONABLE TIME and at a MODERATE COST. We employ the most skilled and intelligent labour in this Department which enable us to guarantee all work that we do.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

ARE NOW PREPARED TO
CATER FOR
LARGE PARTIES,
RECEPTIONS,
BALLS,
"AT HOMES," WEDDINGS, etc., etc.,
AT SHORT NOTICE.
TERMS ON APPLICATION.

Mofussil Orders receive the prompt and careful attention of the Managing Proprietors.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.
GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. " a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lucrima, Christi and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.)
Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

OUR SPECIALITIES FOR THE LAST 35 YEARS.

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE,
AS SUPPLIED TO
GOVERNMENT HOUSES
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SIMLA AND MADRAS.

HAMS

Finest Home-cured Pale Cumberland

	Rs. a.
From 7 to 24 lbs. each, in Canvas	
(Original weights) per lb	1 2
Half Ham, Raw	" 1 4
Whole or half Ham, cooked	" 2 0
Cooked, cut in slices	" 2 8

BACON

FINEST WILTSHIRE MIDDLE HARRIS'S CROWN BRAND per lb.	
Special cure, in Canvas 20-30 lbs. each	" 1 2
Do do in cut	" 1 2
Do Belly, in Canvas from 12 lbs. each	" 1 0
Do do in cut	" 1 1
CUMBERLAND in Canvas from 10 lbs. each	1 0
Do do in cut	" 1 1

CHEESE

Stilton English Prize Dairy

	Rs. a.
(NOW IN SEASON)	
(Original Weights) from 12 lbs. each, per lb.	1 0
Do do in cut	" 1
AMERICAN	" 12
CAMEMBERT, real, in Glass Jars each	1 4
CHEDDAR, pale loaf (about 12 lbs. each)	" 0 4
CHESHIRE ENGLISH	" 1
EDAM, DUTCH, whole Cheese	" 0 12
GLOSTER DOUBLE	" 14
GRUYERE, finest quality	" 1 0

FRESH POMPHRET, OYSTERS, PRAWNS, Etc. Etc., packed in ice and forwarded to any Railway Station in India.

BON-BONS AND CRACKERS
TOM SMITH'S, LONDON.
A Splendid Selection of Latest Novelties from 1-8 to 5-8 per box.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT
AT 9-30 P.M.
AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
MATINEES
ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
AT 5 P.M.

THE ORIGINAL AMERICAN
BIOGRAPH.
With the whole of the
DELHI DURBAR
CEREMONIES
and a number of other Pictures new to Bombay.

This is the same Machine which gained such a reputation here in October last and must not be confounded with Cinematographs, Bioscopes and other inferior Picture Machines.
Prices of admission: Rs. 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO MATINEES.
PLAN at SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "KINSHIU MARU," from SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No. 15, VICTORIA DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 23rd March, 1903.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., beg to give notice that on MONDAY, May 4th, 1903, their WEST END BRANCH will be REMOVED from No. 45, PALL MALL, LONDON, to New Premises which they have erected at

No. 9, PALL MALL,
(CORNER OF WATERLOO PLACE.)

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION
AT THE SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ARTS, BOMBAY.
OPEN from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
ADMISSION 4 Annas.

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I HEREBY give notice that KATE OVERTON has CEASED to remain a MEMBER of my COMPANY and that all CLAIMS for SALARY and PASSAGE to ENGLAND have been fully settled for which I hold a stamped and witnessed receipt.

HENRY DALLAS,
Proprietor, HENRY DALLAS' MUSICAL COMEDY Co.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M., on MONDAY, the 18th of May, 1903, for the SUPPLY of CANVAS HOSE and other Appliances for the use of the Bombay Municipal Fire Brigade Department.

2. Form of Contract, Specifications, &c., may, on payment of Rupee one, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in Cash or Public Securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent on the Contract Amount, will have to be made by the Contractor, whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any other Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
W. NICHOLLS,
Chief Officer, Fire Brigade.
Chief Officer's Office, Byculla Fire Brigade Station.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
R. M. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and from the 15th April next, all matters relating to CLAIMS, REFUNDS, OVERCHARGES, etc., concerning the Metre-Gauge portion of this Railway at present dealt with in the District Offices at BANDIKUI, ABU ROAD, MHOW, CAWNPORE and SIRSA, will be TRANSFERRED to the Traffic Superintendent's Office, Ajmer. The public are therefore requested to address all communications on the subject of Claims, Refunds and Overcharges to the Traffic Superintendent, R. M. Railway, Ajmer, on and after April, 12th.

N. B. COPLEY,
Ag. Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Superintendent's Office, Ajmer, 26th March, 1903.

NOTICE.

5 PER CENT. HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT FUND.

THIS FUND has been started by the COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, to meet a long felt want, and will be found most convenient and advantageous to all concerned. Payments to this Fund may be made in any sum (not less than Rs. 10) and added to at any time at the convenience of Depositors. These subscriptions will bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum and will be available at any time for the BONA FIDE purpose of payment for passage Home; such passage to be secured through the Bank per any line that Subscribers may choose.

For form of application, and other information, apply to
THE CHIEF MANAGER,
Commercial Bank of India Ld. Head Office, Calcutta, or to Branch Managers at Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon, and Rawal Pindi and Amritsar and Murree Sub-Agencies.

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a FINAL DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rupees Twenty-five (25) per Share, for the year ended the 31st December, 1902, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 30th March, 1903, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, between the hours of 10 A.M., to 2 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders on the 25th March, 1903, on production of Share Certificates.

FOR THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LTD.,
M. REID,
Managing Director.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING Co., LD
Bombay, 25th March, 1903.

SCHOOL OF ART, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STORES, STATIONERY and other Articles to the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, for the Official Year 1903-04. All Tenders will be received in the office of the aforesaid School on or before the 1st of April next, in sealed covers. Lists of goods required can be obtained at the School Office, the quantity of each article required is of the best. No guarantee is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

C. L. BURNS,
Principal.
Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, 26th March, 1903.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAR,
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Programme of a CONCERT to be held in the TOWN HALL,
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 31ST MARCH, 1903,
AT 9-30 P.M.

PART I.

1. Overture ..... "Rosamunde" ..... Schubert
Orchestra of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry Regiment.
2. Air ..... "O du, mein holder abendstern" ... Wagner
Mr. G. A. SULLIVAN.
3. Adagio for two violins ... Concerto (No. 2) ... Bach
Mrs. COLLIE and Miss CRUM.
4. Air ..... "Si tu m'aimais" ... Denza
Madame DURAN.

PART II.

HIAWATHA'S WEDDING-FEAST
BY
S. COLERIDGE-TAYLOR
FOR
SOLO AND CHORUS.

Soloist—Capt. J. KENDALL, R. A.
Chorus and Orchestra—Numbering about Ninety.
Plan of the Seats at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London 61, Threadneedle Street

Total Funds as at 31st December,
1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more that doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

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NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
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THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income ..... Rs. 2,00,00,000.

During 1901, 5,718 Policies issued for Rs. 3,16,81,530
Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
The amount payable would be Rs.						
10,143	10,718	11,437	12,155	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

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CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES
OF
NORTH BRITISH RUBBER TYRE COMPANY, LD.
No. 620
TYRE for 13-4 Channel Rs. 2-6 per foot.
Do. for 1 1½ " " 1-14 "
SOLD BY
NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
BHENDY BAZAR, BOMBAY.

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SUFFERING from NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable Pamphlet explaining how all Nervous and Organic Derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Sent in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge. A. E. NORTON, 39 & 40, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENG. Over 30 years continuous success.

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They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

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The property of Major Pollard—Military and gent's saddles, tent, mandoline, gent's bicycle, fur rug, long coat, etc.

1 brass bound diamond camera,
13 bundles tent and poles.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdool Tyab & Co.—
12 large acetylene lamps for motor cars.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Yamin Turkey and Co., velvet merchants of Bombay.

Ex s s Eden Hall.
330-3—1 case 14 pieces dress plush 22 inch 25-30 yds.
328-3—1 case 16 pieces dress plush 18 inch 20-25 yds.
Ex s s Hardwick Hall.
330-4—1 case 14 pieces dress plush 22 inch 25-30 yds.
328-4—1 case 16 pieces dress plush 18 inch 20-30 yds.

AT 2 P.M.

Several bicycles of different makers.
1 grey Arab horse, 14-3, going in harness, 8 years old, the property of a gentleman going home.
1 light victoria, in good order,
1 second-hand vis-a-vis.
1 double-seated brougham.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 Bay gelding going in single and double harness and is also a charger.
5 tolls, each 4ift. Dunlop carriage tyres.
The property of W. MERRETT, Esq., proceeding home—One handsome rubber-tyred landau.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Bowen House," opposite Green's Mansion, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, mahogany square pianoforte by Rose and Co. nine stops, church organ by Bell (Rose & Co.), Singer's sewing machine on stand in good order, mahogany sideboard, windproof lamps, rich table ornaments, pictures, Brusselsand Persian carpets, &c. the property of F. D. MCALPIN Esq.
The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Anglo-Indian Association Building, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware, crockery, lamps, pictures, table ornaments, carpets, &c., the property lately in the use of Dr. LAURIE, R.I.M.
The property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 5th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD, & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 9 Foreman's Quarters, G. I. P. Ry., Parel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, mahogany square pianoforte by Richard Lipp, in good order, nearly new, Singer sewing machine on stand, combination filter, aviary, cooking stove, English speaking parrot, pictures, table ornaments, large collection of choice roses and other plants, &c., the property of B. JOHNSON, Esq., Foreman, G. I. P. R.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

A first-rate trichord grand pianoforte, the property of late A. G. MACKENZIE, Esq., open to offer.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay 30th March, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, a large collection of choice and rare plants (suitable for decorating drawing and dining rooms)-consisting of palms, roses, begonias, crotons, draccena, eucharies, adiantum, maranta, lily, aralia, ocysanthemum, cana, oliander, &c., &c., the property of Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. H. CROWE.
Catalogues are published and the plants are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NIAGAUM.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Shookery Samuel Perry, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Bai Sitabai, wife of Ramchander Govindram, the mortgagor, under the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated the 2nd July, 1891, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Toka tenure, situate at Parel village, west of Naigaum Road, in the City of Bombay, together with the massuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement two thousand and sixty-five square yards or thereabouts, and situated within the registration sub district of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 17 and 155, new Nos. 14125-14330, old Survey No. nil, now Survey No. 1-2919, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 1753 (2) street No. 147A Bhoiwada Road, and bounded as follows, that is to say : on or towards the north by the public passage on or towards the south partly by the property of Keshow Jewraj and partly by the property of Sookut Govind, on or towards the west by the property of Keshow Jewraj and on or towards the east by the public passage, and which premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Bhagoobai, and are now in the occupation of the said Sitabai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 31st inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the surplus stock of an English trading firm.—

Consisting of glass and crockeryware, photograhic requisites, artists materials, medicine chests, games, hardware, leather goods' cutlery, tinware, stoves, hat boxes, folding cots, coffee pots, electric call bells, &c., &c.
The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 4th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the junction of De Lisle Road and Curry Road, near B. B. and C. I. Railway Parel Station and G. I. P. Railway Curry Road station, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design made to order by Robert, Wimbridge and Benjamin and others, rich glassware and porcelainware, best platedware, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, elegantly made Cabinets, China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, one Singer's hand and foot sewing machine, one nearly new Milner's fireproof safe on stand, single and double bevelled glass door almirahs, Singapore chairs, gas lamps, Zanzibar parrot, books, large cooking stove, one handsome strong English-built park phaeton, one vis-a-vis in very good order, one waler pony, aged, 13-3, one C.-B. mare, aged, very fast, one baba pony, sets of harness, &c., the property of N. M. MARSHALL, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 14th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gibbs Road, Malabar Hill, next to the Gymkhana the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved French polished household furniture of the latest design made by Wimbridge, Roberts and Breslauer, rich glass and porcelainware, drawing room suites, elegantly made Cabinets, mirror doors almyras, brass and iron wire spring bedsteads, rich Persian, Cawnpore, and Bijapore carpets and rugs, tapestry wall purdas, one ebonized cottage piano in very good order by Soundy and Co., large and small size book cases, marble clock by Lund and Blockley, regulater clocks, rich China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, one hand sewing machine, table hanging and standard hall lamps by Hinks and Litmar, valuable books, two large size iron cooking stoves, black buck and stage heads, one handsome strong C. Spring landau in very good order a pair of handsome fast trotting bay arab horses, one powerful bay arab horse, sets of brass mounted double harness, poultry, pigeon, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of Lieut.-Col. H. P. Limmock, I.M.S.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Ridge," Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made to order by Wimbridge and Roberts, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany Grand square piano (nearly new), first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, horses and carriages, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c, &c. the property of the Hon. Mr. Justice W. H. Crowe, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1903.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BURNT COTTON.

Under instructions from B.B. and C. I. Railway Company Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 1st April, 1903, at 3 p.m., at Company's Goods Station, Colaba, next to Tramway Company's Stables :—
28 bales burnt cotton.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1903.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MILL MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS, TANKS, BEAM SCALES, &c., belonging to the Jairam Mills, Limited, at Delisle Road near the Elphinstone Road Station.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Liquidator appointed by the High Court of Bombay, Re the Jairam Mills, Limited, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 2-30, p.m., at the mill premises, all the machinery, &c., consisting of 1 compound engine, by Hicks and Hargreaves, 700 indicated horse power, 4 boilers Howden's patent with 2 engines to drive the fans with driving apparatus, chimneys and steam pipes, 1 donkey engine, 1 fire service donkey engine, 304 looms with spare beams, hangers and steam pipes, 3 lines of scutchers by Platts, 3 scutchers by Lord, 2 Chrighton openers, 1 bonda breaking machine, 1 willow shaftings, pulleys and beltings, lap bars, spring scale, 2 sizing tanks, 4 drawing beams, bevel wheels, 1 drawing frame Hatherington's (loose), 4 beam scales and triangles: 1 small road roller, trolly lines with trollys, 1 overhead cast iron tank (loose), n iron beams (girders), blacksmith bellows, anvils, lathes, drilling machines, bench vices, tools, baling and bundling presses, 107 reeling machines, crab winch, timber pieces, old iron, &c.

The above is on view and will be sold either in one lot or in lots suitable to purchasers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1903.

ARE YOU A CONNOISSEUR IN TEA

A DAILY TREAT !!
BRITANNIA BRAND TEAS.

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL AWARDED IN POONA EXHIBITION.

Tea in Perfection from the Tea Plant to the Tea Cup in its Native Purity.	Exquisite Flavour. Delicate Aroma. Youngest Growths.	Choicest of Tea at the lowest possible cost and saving all middlemen's profits.

Important to Mofussil: Free Delivery on their Station.
Prices from Re. 1-12 to As. 11 Per Packet.

J. E. MODY,
TEA AND COFFEE MART,
HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

FUTURE FROM HANDWRITING!

YOUR character, marriage partner described, business, love, health, changes and chief events accurately told. Send a specimen of your writing, signed with usual signature, and enclose twenty half-anna postage stamps and a stamped addressed envelope to
"GRAPHOLOGISTS,
Mandvi Post, Bombay."
NOTE.—Don't send it if you dislike plain speaking.

JOHN DICKINSON & Co., Ld.,
12, BANK STREET,
BOMBAY.

WE beg to notify that we have been appointed the SOLE AGENTS in the Bombay Presidency for the SIDEROSTHEN PAINS SYNDICATE, LD.

SIDEROSTHEN has become widely known as a FIRST-CLASS PRESERVATIVE OF IRON, STEEL AND ZINC FROM CORROSION and other destructive actions.

We claim for SIDEROSTHEN that—

It is an absolutely rust-proof and rust preventing Paint.

It will resist the action of CHLORINE, AMMONIA, and CAUSTIC SODA, NITRIC, ACETIC, SULPHURIC and MURIATIC ACIDS.

It will not blister under any heat whatsoever.

It is unaffected by Salt Air, Spray and Sea water.

It is elastic when dry, and will not crack or hip.

It preserves WOOD from the ravages of WHITE ANTS.

A large consignment of this Paint has just been received.

Price and Samples on application.

THE
ECONOMIC PHARMACY.
HEAD OFFICE.—11, Bonfield's Lane.
BRANCH.—157, Bow Bazar St., Calcutta.
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES,
5 and 6 pice per dram.

CHOLERA BOX with 12, 24, 30 and 48 phials of medicines, a dropper, camphor and a guide Rs. 2, 3, 3-10 and 5-5, respectively.
FAMILY BOX with 24, 30, 48, 60 and 104 phial, of medicines, a dropper and a guide Rs. 3, 3-8 5-3, 6-4 and 11-8, respectively.
PHARMACEUTISTS' MANUAL, i. e., Homœopathic Pharmacopia in Bengali and English, Re. 1-4, (2nd edition).
FAMILY PRACTICE in Bengali (2nd Edition thoroughly Revised and Re-written) 180 pages (cloth), As. 8. A very useful book for family use

M. O. Fee and Postage extra.

ALLOPATHIC STORE.—203, Cornwallis St.
BRANCH.—10, Bonfield's Lane.
M. B. HATTACHARYYA & CO.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—*A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.*

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI.
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 27.

SECURITIES—
2½ per cent. Consols .... £90 1/4 = + 1/2
3 per cent. Rentes .... 93 3/4 = − 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan .... £106 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper .... £65 7/8 = do

SILVER—
Spot in London .... 22 3/4 = + 5/16
2 months hence .... 22 11/16 = + 7/16
Spot in New York .... 49 1/4 = + 5/8

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques .... 25·16 1/2 = − 1/2
Berlin " .... 20·50 1/2 = + 1/2
New York Demand .... 4·85 7/8 = − 1/8

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England .... 4 pr ct = unchange
3 months sight Bank Bills .... 3 3/4 pr ct = + 1/8
6 " " " .... 3 1/2 pr ct = do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills .... 4 pr ct = do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills .... 4 pr ct = do

INTEREST—
Day to-day loans .... 3 7/8 pr ct = unchanged
7 day market loans .... 3 5/8 pr ct = do

Extra allotments Bills on Madras Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4d.
Extra allotments Bills on Bombay Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4d.
Extra allotments Bills on Calcutta Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay .... £ 80,000
Gold to Bombay .... £ 40,000
Gold to Calcutta .... £ 20,000

Sugar.—German granulated 1st Marks 9 1-2 March-April. Tone dull.
Metals :—Copper Braziers £75.
Yellow metal 6 5-8d.
Tin Plates 12s.
Bar iron Belgian £5-3s.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £11-10s.
Basic Steel Bars £5-5 plus 1s.
Rapeseed.—Yellow Guzerat 34 1-2 Apl.-May, Business done. Tone steady.
Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore 34, April-May. Sellers. Tone steady.
Rapeseed.—Brown 32 1-4, Apl.-May. Sellers. Tone steady.
Linseed Bold 42 3-8, April-May. Business done. Tone firm.
Coffee in New York 5 3-8.
Arrival.—Steamer Kt Bachelor.
Fright Coals Cardiff to Bombay 9s.

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 7,000. Spot 5·34—2. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 17,000. Arrivals closed dull.

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5·17	5·18	5·20	5·20
−1	−1	−1	−2

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct. Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·20	5·12	4·76	4·76	4·51
−2	−1	−2	−2	−1

In New York—
Receipts at the Port .... 18,000 bales.
Do. last year .... 0,000 "
Exports to Great Britain .... 20,000 "
" Continent .... 10,000 "
Mid-Uplands .... 10·05
Futures, month of March .... 9·80 + 3
Do. do. July .... 9·67 + 4

In New Orleans—
Spot 9 13-16
Futures month of June .... 9·83 + 6
Do. September .... 8·80 + 2
Tone at close .... steady.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports 93,000
" Exports to Great Britain 79,000
" " France and Continent 71,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports 490,000
" " at Interior Ports 220,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 27th March, 1903 :—

Cotton .... 11,987 bales.
Wheat .... 3,201 cwts.
Linseed .... 14,036 "
Rape, Bal and Mustardseeds .... 4,951 "
Gingellyseed .... 6,080 "
Poppyseed .... 249 "
Groundnuts .... 309 "
Castorseed .... 7,081 "
Rice .... 1,153 "
Myrabollams .... 1,990 "
Cottonseed .... 9,930 "

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 28.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T. .... 1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand .... 1s. 3 31-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. ... 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6 do do .... 1s. 4 5-16d.
French Francs 3 do do 170
Marks 3 do do 138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 119 1 2
Shanghai 30 do do 160 1 2
Japan 30 do do 150

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.
Cash ... ... Rs. 98 13
1st Settlement ... ... Rs. 98 13
2nd do. ... ... Rs. 98 14

Money Market —Tone easy.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 2nd October 4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 12th March 7 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 26th March 7 do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th Feb. 8 do.

SEEDS.
Linseed.—Tone steady. Rs. a. Rs. a. p.
Ready 7 6
Forward April-May 7 6
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.
Brown Cawnpore Ready ... 5 7
Do Forward April-May ... 5 7
Yellow Cawnpore ... 5 12 to 5 13
Do Forward April-May ... 5 13
Do, Gujarat Forward, April-May ... 6 2
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.
Ready 7 6
Forward April-May 7 4 6
Castorseed—Tone steady.
Ready 22 8
Forward April-May. ... 22 8 to 22 12
Groundnuts—Tone steady.
Ready 33 8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone .... steady.
Estimated sales 6,000
Total imports 1,000

March-April.	Apl.-May	May.-June.	June-July
5·21	5·21	5·24	5·24
+4	+3	+4	+4

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov-Dec.
5·24	5·16	4·79	4·60	4·54
+4	+4	+3	+4	+2

COTTON.—The market is quiet but steady with but little business reported at Colaba, quotations are all unchanged.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	Delivery
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	173	165	158	25 April,
Bengals M. G. (Ry. terms)	187	178	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	185	177	...	do.
Belati M. G	190	182	...	do.
Khandesh M. G.	...	178	170	do.
Damargaum Poolgaum M. G.	191	188	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee M. G.	197	189	...	do.
Akola M. G. / Khamgaum do / Karanja do	193	184	...	do.
Broach do	230	225	..	do.
Bhownugger do	207	197	...	25 May.
Do H. G.	204	194	179	do.
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	219	do.
Westerns	...	...	205	do.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols 90 1-4
3 per cent Rentes 93 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 106
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 65 7-8
Bar Silver 22 3-4

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

CRONIN—TOWNSEND—Feb 28, at Otway, Station, Punta Arenas, Chili, E A, son of E F Cronin, M D, to Muriel, daughter of M Townsend, M R C S Eng.
VERDE—WHILEY—March 7, at St Stephen's, Hampstead, J S Verde to Rhoda Cooper, daughter of G M Whiley.

DEATHS.

BROWNE—March 3, at Fairstowe, Camberley, widow of the late Major-Gen Sir J Browne, K C S I, C B, R E, aged 57.
JOHNS—March 4, at Charlwood Street, London, Capt T Johns, formerly of the 63rd Wes Suffolk Regt, son of Lieut Col R Johns, of Selskar House, Wexford, aged 81.
MAGHERAMORNE—March 10, at Avenue Malakoff, Paris, Lord Magheramorne, aged 42.
MASTER—March 9, C G Master, C S I, H M Indian Civil Service (retired), formerly Member of Council, Madras, son of the late Ven R M Master, Archdeacon of Manchester aged 69.
RITCHIE—March 5, at Harvard Road, Chiswick, D Ritchie, I C S, Assistant Magistrate and Commissioner, Ballia, United Provinces of Agra and Oude, and late scholar of St John's College, Oxford, son of the late D Ritchie, aged 24.
TROLLOPE—March 2, at Lennox Gardens, C B Trollope, aged 72.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BROWNING—COLLISTER—March 26, at All Saints, Malabar Hill, Bombay, by the Venerable Archdeacon Scott, Colin H, youngest son of Colin A R Browning, Esq, C I E, of Dowlish Devon, to Alice Mary, only daughter of J G H Collister, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COOMBS—February 19, at Syfil House, Gorakhpur, the wife of Frank Coombs, of Gowrey Factory, of a son.
CHRYSTIE—March 17, at Kohat, the wife of Captain G Chrystie, V Punjab Cavalry, of a daughter.
MITRA—March 17, at Khandwa, Central Provinces, the wife of H Mitra, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

DEATH.

NEILSON—March 14, at Indore, Lieutenant-Colonel W H Neilson, I M S, Agency Surgeon, Bhopawar, aged 48 years.
NOEL—March 18, at Chudderghat, Hyderabad, Deccan, Edward Noel, 1st Assistant Madrassa-i-Aizza and Secretary Paper Club, aged 46 years and 6 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises. 5h. 57m. Sun sets, 6h. 13m. High water, 0-2m., 0-33s. Low water, 6-5m., 6-20s.
Municipal Corporation.
Departure of H. E. the Governor for Aden per R. I. M. steamer Clive.
Distribution of awards, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, by Sir Lawrence Jenkins, 5-30 p. m.
J. N. Petit Institute, annual meeting, 5 p.m.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Mr. John Begg's lecture on "Tastes differ", 5-30 p. m.
Novelty Theatre, the American Biograph, 9-30 p. m.
Aurangabad Spinning and Manufacturing Co, office of the Official Assignee, High Court, noon.

COMMISSIONER FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS.—Mr. Perozе B. Malabari, barrister-at-law, son of Mr. B. M. Malabari has been appointed Senior Judges, Clerk and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, High Court, in place of Mr. F. H. De Brito retired on pension.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan, and Australia, per s. s. Caledonien, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. on Wednesday, the 1st April. Parcel mail for Netherlands, India, Cochin, China, and Japan will be closed at 11 a. m. on the 31st instant.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.—The annual general meeting of the Islam Gymkhana will be held at the Pavilion at 5-30 p.m. to-day to transact the following business:—(1) Adoption of the Reports and Accounts for the year 1902. (2.) Election of office-bearers for the year 1903. (3.) Presentation of Billiard Handicap prize for 1902.

FATAL FALL—At the Morgue on Saturday Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, conducted an inquiry relative to the death of Madai Kallian, a mill hand residing on the first floor of a chawl at De Lisle Road. The evidence showed that for the last few days Madai had been suffering from fever. On Friday morning he was found lying dead in a gully adjoining the chawl in which he lived. He had a wound on the head and other minor injuries on his body. It was presumed that he had accidentally fallen off the verandah of his room some time during the night. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

JAMMED TO DEATH.—Mr. P. Byrne Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest, yesterday, at the G. I. P. Railway Workshops at Parel, relative to the death of Aba Kondajee, a labourer. The evidence showed that on Saturday afternoon the deceased, along with other workmen, was engaged in putting waggons on line No. 3 from a turn-table at the Parel Workshops, when he was jammed between the buffers of a waggon standing on the line and another which was being turned round on the turn-table. He was extricated and taken to the railway dispensary, where he subsequently died, the cause of death being internal injuries. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THEFT OF COPPER POTS.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Murray charged Manekjee Pestonjee Dolia and Dosan Karim Momin with the theft of copper pots valued at Rs. 2-4 from the house of one Harka Puras in Khetwadi. Mr. Desai, pleader, defended the first accused. He said that his client belonged to a respectable family, and had been led to commit the offence on account of bad company. The Magistrate said that there was no doubt from the evidence that the accused did commit the offence they were charged with. However, he would allow the first accused an opportunity to reform himself rather than send him to jail. He ordered him to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 200 to keep the peace for one year. Should he be brought on any other charge during that period he would be punished for this offence together with the other. The second accused was sentenced to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

DEFAMING A MUNICIPAL SERVANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, has disposed of a case in which Vali Mahomed Shaik Hoosein, a Sub-Inspector in the Health Department, Bombay Municipality, prosecuted Vardna Pragjee, a Marwari, on a charge of defamation. Mr Velinker, pleader, appeared for the complainant and Mr. Athavle, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that the complainant had monetary dealings with the accused and consequently there had been ill-feeling between the parties. Some time ago the accused got a letter written to the Municipal Commissioner stating that the complainant had been dismissed by Messrs Greaves Cotton and Co. for misconduct and that he had a lot of property and furniture got together by foul means and bribery. The accused admitted having asked the writer of the letter to mention the allegation with regard to his dismissal only. The magistrate held that as the accused had signed the letter he was responsible for its contents and that the burden of proving that the contents of the letter were different from what he asked the writer of the letter to mention, lay on him. Moreover the first allegation was clearly as serious as the last and constituted in itself an offence The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 175. The whole amount of the fine was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

NOTES FROM SURAT.

A QUESTION OF TAXATION.

A Surat correspondent writes :—It is getting very hot here and the plague is showing appreciable signs of abatement. It is hoped that the disease will disappear before long.

The rather animated and protracted discussion by the Municipality over the proposed enhancement of the halalkhore cess from Re. 1-8 to Rs. 3 per year, which lasted for three sittings and occupied ten hours at the least, came to an abrupt close by the official majority accepting and voting for an amendment moved by Dr. Dinshaw Edalberam, one of the non-official elected members. The amendment that a classified cess of Rs. 2-8 and Re. 1-8 be taken was moved as a substantive proposition, and duly carried. This was virtually a moral victory for the non-officials, and is not without its lessons. It has shown to the ratepayers that it is not safe for them to rely on some of their representatives, who have not the courage of their convictions. Unfortunately, the matter will not stop here. I am informed on reliable authority that the question will be taken to the Courts of Law as some rate payers are of opinion that under the new District Municipal Act now in force, the Municipality has no right to levy such a "graduated" cess on "families," and that the proceedings of the meeting were conducted in contravention of a subsisting rule. We hope that better counsel will yet prevail in the proper quarters and that the old days of the House Tax agitation may not appear again.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

ANNUAL INSPECTION ON THE MAIDAN.

AN event which creates no small amount of interest in the European community is the annual inspection on the maidan of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps. This year's inspection came off on Saturday last, and it failed not to draw a large number of spectators, European as well as native. The regiment fell in at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground at 4-15 p. m. under the command of Lieut-Colonel Nicholson, A. D. C., the Adjutant being Major P. H. Rogers. Every member of the Corps, who was not on leave, was required by the Volunteer regulations to be present at the inspection or to furnish a medical certificate. Cadets were conveyed to the parade ground in special tram cars. The Inspecting Officer this year was Lieut-Colonel Hodgkinson, commanding the North Staffordshire Regiment. About 500 men of all ranks were present; and it might be said that both officers and men acquitted themselves at the inspection in a manner which evidently proved satisfactory to the Inspecting officer. At the time above mentioned, the Corps paraded at the Gymkhana end, and afterwards marched to the more central portion of the maidan. Here the adult companies were formed up in line facing west. The cyclists, who had put in a strong muster under Captain Dunlop, the cadets, and the band, were formed up in rear. Shortly before 5 o'clock the Inspecting Officer, who was accompanied by Captain Vincent, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, arrived on the ground, and was received with a general salute. He rode down the lines and minutely scrutinised the general appearance of the men and their equipment. This being concluded the practical portion of the inspection commenced. The E. company of the cyclists was directed to show their mobility and knowledge of mounted and dismounted work with a view to test their ability to act as scouts, etc. The other companies were next required, in succession, to practically illustrate their knowledge of the new infantry drill. The Inspecting Officer having minutely tested the efficiency of the corps, it was formed up. In briefly addressing the men, Lieut-Colonel Hodgkinson expressed his satisfaction at again seeing on parade a regiment, of which some twelve years ago he was the Adjutant. He said he could not fail to notice with satisfaction the marked improvement that had taken place in the appearance, the smartness, and the physique of the men ; and Lieut-Colonel Nicholson and the officers under him were congratulated on the admirable manner in which the men of the regiment had gone through the various details of the inspection. The regiment was afterwards marched to the head quarters on the Picquet Road, and was dismissed about a quarter past 6 p. m.

MURDER OF TWO LITTLE GIRLS.

MR. R. KNIGHT, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, in February last, convicted Fakirappa bin Dyamappa of murder and sentenced him to death. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar. Mr. G. S. Milgaokar appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was charged with the murder of two little girls, Devakki and Basava, on the evening of 5th January last at Kolivada. Both were about four years of age, and went out on the afternoon in question to play in the streets. Evening fell, and they did not re-appear, and their respective fathers set forth to search for them. At 9 or 10 o'clock at night they returned unsuccessful, and their wives divining only too well the fates that had overtaken their children, broke forth into loud lamentations. The clamour aroused the neighbours who were soon acquainted with its cause, and very soon one of them, Holar Fakira, brought to the afflicted parents a clue to the disappearance. Two children of his own caste had told him that shortly before sunset they had seen the little girls, near a stream on the road to Koliwad, in the company of a short fair man. Fakira remembered that he had himself seen a man of that description in the village that afternoon, a man of whose name he was ignorant, but whom he knew to belong to Koliwad. This news was conveyed to the patel, who resolved to follow up the clue at once. Summoning a walikar, he sent him to Koliwad in the company of the two fathers, and a women, Fakiri, who had also seen and spoken to the man in the afternoon. They were taken to the house of the accused, and after some little difficulty created by the man's mother, who pretended at first that her son was not at home, they got the door opened and entered the house. In an inner room they found the prisoner asleep. They brought him forth, and he was immediately recognised as the man who had passed through Koliwad that afternoon. They took the prisoner to the chavdi, and on his being searched, out of his dhotar there fell a number of children's ornaments, identified by the parents as belonging to the missing girls, and others were found in his pocket. At that moment, a walikar hastened up with the news that he had found the corpses of the children in a nullah be not far from the village. He led them to the spot, and there they found the two little bodies lying side by side. The protruding eyes and swollen throat and countenance of one told that she had been strangled. The other showed a deep gash behind the ear, and a shocking mutilation of the legs, from which the feet had both been severed above the ankle. The feet lay near the bod,. Prisoner afterwards confessed to the police that he had hidden some of the ornaments behind a box in the chavdi near which he had been sitting, and that he had committed the murders with an axe which was then in his house. The ornaments were found in the place indicated, and the prisoner produced the axe in the presence of a punch. Blood stains were found on its blade by a medical officer, together with similar appearances on the shirt which the prisoner had been wearing. The accused subsequently produced from a well near the nullah the garments which the murdered children had been wearing. Mr. Knight convicted the accused and sentenced him to death.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the whole evidence, confirmed the sentence of death and dismissed the appeal.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hour ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results.—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	12	12	15
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	30	20	41
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	56	45	63
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	59	36	43
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	81	69	93
Parel, Sewri and Sion	41	28	38
G Mahim and Worli	60	42	56
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	13	23
Total	339	265	372
Same date last year	150	125	261

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	4	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	37	35	59
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	41	35	56
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	33	23	29
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	92	75	99
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	34	37	50
G Mahim and Worlee	34	30	40
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	15	26
Total	275	254	366
Total plague deaths to date	251,254	112,398	
Same date last year	127	131	277

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Abergeldie, 2,438 tons, Captain W Keith, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Cardiff 24th February, with a cargo of coal.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nadir, 2 041 tons, Captain P J Morgan, sailed yesterday, for Rangoon, via Cochin and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Melpomene, 1,851 tons, Captain F Tosonie, will sail to-day, for Kobe, &c, with a general cargo, 6 cabin and 7 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nerbudda, 1,961 tons, Captain H McDearmid, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Zanzibar, 3rd March, with a general cargo, and 3 cabin and 29 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain R J Rickford, R N R, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain Vaughan, Col Montgomery two others and 30 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, 26th March, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain and Mrs Moore and infant, Captain Stewart, Lieut Shaw Stewart, Mr Morrison, Mr and Miss Patel and child, Mrs Mackenzie, Mr and Mrs Dunn, Mr D Cama, Mrs Rustomjee, Miss E Trayal, Mr Chawney, Mr Madgaokar, Mr Free, Captain Farwell, Mr Schind and 105 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

Richard Grech ......178 .... I Government
Ceylon .... Capt A Channer ......R N Ceylon Govt L S Steamer
H M S Magdala .... Turret-ship
H M S Abyssinia .... Turret-ship
Tenasserim .... Receiving Hulk
Torpedo Boat No. 100.. ....
Do No 102.. ....
Do No 103.. ....

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Clive ......Comdr G S Hewett..Aden...30-3 R I M
R I M S Elphinstone..Comdr D H Gibsone ......R I Marine

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Buceros	2595	Johnston	Antwerp	30-3	W&A G&Co
B	Jerseymore	1407	Moffett	Hull	3-3	Ralli Bros
C	Gorjistan	2?92	Sanders	P Gulf	30-3	K L & Co
D & E	Safari	995	Weinker	Zanzibar	30-3	A Strandes
G	Moshtari	1110	Baker	R S Ports	3-4	B & P S N Co
F	Wistow Hall	2138	Laidlay	Liverpool	3-4	K N & Co
H	Cromwell	1977	Woodruff	London	2-4	M M & Co
K	Ascot	2785	Stoker	Kobe	4-4	K N & Co
M	Turkistan	1992	Paton	Genoa	5-4	E L & Co
N	Barton	2408	Underwood	Kartzwick	31-3	K & N Co
O	Woodbridge	2331	Notman	Marseilles	31-3	Ralli Bros
P	Fulwell	2381	Brown	Hamburg	31-4	M M & Co
Q	C Sutherland	1779	Ridgway	Liverpool	5-4	[illegible] M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Mahanadi	547	Hoosein	Mangalore	3-3	Shep'd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Melpomene	2300	Tosoni	Kobe	30-3	A L S N Co
2	Circassia	4760	Haig	Marseilles	2-4	W & A G&Co
3	Gadsby	2272	Robieson			W & A G & Co
5	Elba	634	Bruhn			H C Joosub
7	Imperator	2221	Ivellich	Trieste	1-4	A L S N Co
8	Virginia	2789	McDougall	London	1-4	W&AG&Co
12&13	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	4-4	P & O Co
15	Kinshiu Maru	2389	Payne	Japan	31-3	N Y Kaisha
16	Gloamin	2248	Learmouth	Havre	4-4	W&A G&Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Dwarka	759	Rothwell	Karachi	31-3	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	From
28	Peninsular s	Cubitt	Aden, March 23
	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi, March 26
	Abergeldie s	Keith	Cardiff, Feb 24
	Nerbudda s	McDiarmed	Zanzibar, March 3
	Elleza s	Forbes	Calcutta, Feb 12
	Palatinia s	Stewart	Cape Town, Mar 4
	Marienfels s	Tegze	Hamburg, Feb 19
	Sairala s	Hartley	Rangoon, March 19.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	H M S Perseus	Pears	Persian Gulf
28	Umta s	Watkeys	Rangoon
	Kagoshima Maru s	Kori s	Kobe
	Massilia s	Cockman	Aden
	Kola s	Rickford	Karachi
29	Nair s	Morgan	Rangoon, &c

The steamer Melpomene, Captain Tosonie, obtained her port clearance on Saturday for Kobe, &c.

The steamer Peninsular, entered for loading on Saturday for London, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 27.

Arcot Line Australia left for Bombay this morning.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—100 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co ; 3 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 1951 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey.
Clan Sutherland s—1800 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 102 bales wool M Ratansee ; 142 bales wool and 8000 cwt rapeseed Forbes Forbes and Co ; 1800 cwt myrab llams Ebjee Oomersey ; 18 bales silk waste David Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Cromwell s—112 bales hemp Tyabjee and Co ; 4 bales silk waste N S Barucha.
Arabia s—22 casks Indian condiments M Poonjiaji and Sons.
Virginia s—375 cwt olibanum M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 50 bales aloe fibre The Bombay Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Virginia s—4000 cwt linseed Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR HULL.

Maroa s—2387 cwt cottonseed Goculdas Madowjee ; 10000 cwt cottonseed Killick Nixon and Co ; 12001 cwt cottonseed Forbes Forbes and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Gloomin s—1 bale cotton Ralli Brothers ; 2 pots grass oil M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Buceros s—670 bales cotton Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales hemp P Bhimjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Fulwell s—110 bales cotton I A Hegbie and Co ; 440 bales cotton Ralli Brothers ; 200 cwt gum G Sojpall.

FOR GENOA.

Turkistan s—100 bales cotton and 1785 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—550 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Ascot s—100 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co ; 100 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co ; 100 bales cotton Madraswalla Sons and Co.
Kinshiu Maru s—600 bales cotton The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha ; 100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 300 bales cotton R S N Talati and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Melpomene s—150 bales twist Doshi Bros and Co ; 78 cwt olibanum Yan Shun and Co ; 89 cwt kismiss Doshi Bros and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bengal s—50 tons old iron Killick Nixon and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 30th March.

1. The Corps will parade at Mahaluxmi Fort, to-day (Monday) at 5 p.m. sharp for practice from the 6-inch B L Guns' Active Members and Reservists who have not attended practice are warned to attend to make themselves efficient.
Dress—Drill order without arms. Putties not to be worn.
2. There will be class firing at Coorla daily and to-morrow. Members who have not fired their class are ordered to do so without fail by to-morrow the 31st instant.
3. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters on Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m. The date of the examination will be notified hereafter.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 30th March.

1. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters are requested to do so as early as possible.
2. Leave of absence has been granted to the undermentioned :—Captain B R H Wilkinson from the 25th March to 3rd April 1903 ; and No. 5262 Vol P J Hudson, F Company from the 21st to the 31st March 1903.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major.
Adjutant, B. V. R.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

WHETHER YOU ARE GOING HOME OR ONLY PROPOSING A SOJOURN ON THE HILLS,

You will require
WARM CLOTHING
and
A CLAN TARTAN
TRAVELLING RUG
Send to the

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS

And Army Cloth Manufacturing Company, Limited,

CAWNPORE.

For particulars of their

RENOWNED

"LALIMLI"

FABRICS.

Do not be tempted to substitute the imported shoddy rubbish, commonly found in the bazaars and in many shops, and only made to SELL.

Everything bearing the well-known

"LALIMLI"

TRADE MARK.

Is made to WEAR
And consists of nothing but
PURE WOOL.

Endless varieties always available of :—
BLANKETS and RUGS,
BROADCLOTHS and TWEEDS,
SERGES and WORSTED COATINGS,
FLANNELS and HOMESPUNS,
JERSEYS and CARDIGANS,
SWEATERS and BANIANS,
SOCKS and BALACLAVAS,
and in fact
"ANYTHING MADE OF WOOL."

THOS. COOK AND SON.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES, made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON. COLOMBO.

ONCE TRIED, ALWAYS SMOKED.
DIMITRINO & Co's
REAL EGYPTIAN
CIGARETTES,

As supplied to the Gentry, Messes and Trade. Manufactured in Cairo, Egypt, which place is well-known for its dry climate in the annuls of Cigarettes.

Please send for a Box of their Medium Priced Brand. No. 8 Medium or Large at Rs. 3-4 and Rs. 3-12 per 100.

Their increasing demand is a proof of their Popularity.

Fresh Consignments per every alternate Mail Boat.

PRICE LIST OF OTHER BRANDS ON APPLICATION.

D. MERWAN & CO.,
CIGAR MERCHANTS & TOBACCONISTS,
12, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY,

CRUSHED FOOD FOR HORSES.

BEST CRUSHED HORSE FOOD prepared by machinery; clean, wholesome, and fresh. First of its kind in Bombay. At Rs. 4-8 per cwt. Delivered free in Bombay.

Crushed Gram, Barley, Oats, and Bran can be had at very moderate prices in any quantity WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Up-country Orders carefully executed with prompt attention. Trial solicited.

S. M. ALLARAKHIA,
GRAIN MERCHANT, AGENT, AND CONTRACTOR
227, Belasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

PIN HEAD AND OLD GOLD
CIGARETTES.

PRIZES GOLD FILLED, SILVER, NICKLE WATCHES, ALUMINIUM CIGARETTE CASE AND PLAYING CARDS, ARE ON VIEW AT

MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & Co.,
TOBACCONISTS,

Sitaram Building, next to Crawford Markets, and 193, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

Back and Front Pieces of above Cigarette Packets to be returned to the

AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY,
95, CLIVE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d.* to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy to non-subscribers Rs. 2

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

NOW AVAILABLE AT BOMBAY.

	Rs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S GRAND PIANO. (Horizontal shape) in splendid condition and just out in thorough order. ...	600
COTTAGE PIANO by MARCKS & Co. Limited in very good tone and condition. ...	250
SQUARE PIANO by LIPP & SONS. A Piano intrinsically new. An Instrument that has been in good hands while on hire. ...	630
ERARD GRAND PIANO. (Horizontal shape.) Almost new and has been little used during the last 2 years.	1,400
BRINSMEAD UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO, with the new tuning apparatus in splendid tone and condition, would make a capital District Piano.	650
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S UPRIGHT PIANO, very little used and is almost new...	650
AMERICAN ORGAN by GILBERT & BAUER in thorough order. A very fine Organ.	150

The above Instruments have been built for the climate of India and have stood the test well. Arrangements can be made, if desired, for purchase of any of these Instruments on the Hire-System.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

N. B.—Our NEW STOCK of BOUDOIR PIANOS at Rs. 525 just to hand.

BROADWOOD
PIANOS.
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

COLLARD AND COLLARD
PIANOS.
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

BRINSMEAD
PIANOS.
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

KNAKE
PIANOS.
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

RUD. IBACH
PIANOS.
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

TEAS. TEAS.
MAY BLOSSOM TEA.

The present most popular brand is the Mayblossom Tea.

SOLE AGENTS :—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS :—
DENISON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

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J. BEGBIE,
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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1903.

THE WORK THAT LIES BEFORE US.

ALTHOUGH at the last meeting of the Legislative Council Lord Curzon referred at some length to the recent achievements of the Government of India, the bulk of his remarks had reference to the work which still lies before it. The list is a long one, and the time is short. Yet does his Excellency not despair. Whatever of time and energy remain to him he hopes to devote to the prosecution of his task, of its accomplishment, and his dearest ambition is to see it safely carried through. It may be, his Excellency admitted, in a lapse into vulgarity which both astonishes and shocks us, that he has "bitten off more than he can chew." He hopes this apprehension will not turn out to be genuine. But we fear it will. "Not until to-day," exclaimed a disinterested visitor to the Durbar, "did I realise that the destinies of the East are still in India's hands." Lord Curzon realised it before he came. He came with the full conviction that no sphere of administrative work in the world admits less of hasty generalisation or abrupt action than India, that the features of race, religion, and locality are so opposite, the general lack of uniformity so striking, that before any organic changes could be introduced profound and careful investigation was required, and a consultation of local authority and opinion, however bewildering the difference might be, was essential. Knowing and feeling this his Excellency set himself the Twelve Tasks, which, unless his term of office be extended, he cannot possibly remain to see carried through. His Excellency must—and confesses as much—continue his policy of ascertaining the data before proceeding to act. He believes that the period of investigation is nearly at an end. We hope so too, and we re-echo his appeal to the public: "Do not be impatient and do not be censorious. Do not impute dark conspiracies or assume that all the misguided men in the country are inside the Government and all the enlightened outside it." His Excellency may or not be ambitious, but of one thing be sure, neither he nor his ministers will wrest the keys of the Universe from the hands of the Almighty. We have his word for it. The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur asked his Excellency to strike at the root of the evil of famine and to prevent any recurrence of its dread visitation. Lord Curzon declined to raise the axe, assuring the honourable gentleman that it was by the dispensation of Providence alone that what might have been famine conditions were suddenly turned into prosperous conditions during the present winter, and that the best Government in the world could not have accelerated that change by a single second, and that the worst Government could not have averted it. We welcome this disclaimer of the omnipotence of Government, in all sincerity.

It may occur to some unreasoning minds that if the Government of India desires to carry the public with it in its programme of reforms, it would be well to pay some attention to local authority and opinion and the general lack of uniformity before disturbing the reposeful fascination of scraping along. But those varied opinions we find later in his Excellency's speech are condemned as obloquy and obstruction. His Excellency's friend and admirer in his "National Review" article—"written neither under the bias of friendship nor at the prompting of any man, but with the freedom of history"—reminds us that obloquy, as Burke told Fox, is a necessary ingredient in the composition of all true glory, and he would have Lord Curzon remember that it was not only in the Roman customs, but in the nature and constitution of things that calumny and abuse are essential par's of triumph. Yet does his Excellency fret under criticism and opposition, and declare that whether those who oppose him continue to do so or not, "reform we must and will." This in the same breath that he confesses men on the whole are what their surroundings make them, and do what their opportunities permit. To such as are impatient, he says improvements cannot come at a gallop, that "we cannot found a new Jerusalem until we have educated the people who are to build and to inhabit it." This is a conclusion his Excellency has arrived at within the past four years we imagine or he would not, at the outset, have set himself to accomplish within so brief a period more reforms that any half dozen of his predecessors in their collective terms of office. Certainly Lord Curzon did not appreciate the magnitude of the task when in London he said that whereas there were twenty-one thousand miles of railway in India then, he would have twenty-five thousand before he left. There are twenty-six thousand five hundred, and still nine months in which to work. The additions he contemplated have been made, and if length of line be all that is to be considered, his Excellency is to be congratulated. But we in Bombay know that many of those miles had been better unlaid, and that they have been set down in direct antagonism to the commercial interests of the country, and that the development of trade and industries to be commanded through Bombay, and through Bombay alone, has been wittingly retarded. Government looks forward to the report of Mr. Robertson, the Special Commissioner upon its Railway policy, but we do not anticipate any extensive action, for, as his Excellency stated in another part of his speech, Government issues orders upon such parts of a report as it accepts without demur and are acceptable.

As regards agriculture and the establishment of Agricultural Banks certain principles stand out bright and clear. But from what the Viceroy said on Wednesday we do not see that much progress has been made towards their application. Government is unwilling to express an abstract approval of them, to denounce everybody who does not share its views and to rush into experiments foredoomed to failure. It has made its exhaustive enquiries, and has found opinions expressed so widely different that it does not know where to begin or how to move at all. So many questions present themselves for solution that the whole prospect is bewildering. Yet Government has come to the conclusion that different systems will have to be tried in different places, the one common feature being simplicity, and that it will be necessary to go slowly and surely, learning as they proceed. The establishment of a Commercial Bureau is not to be an achievement of the immediate future. Financial questions Lord Curzon touched upon but lightly. They do not seem in favour with him. But it was necessary to refer to them in an attempt to cover the entire field of administrative work still waiting for accomplishment. The additional remarks of his Excellency on foreign affairs come in the nature of an after-thought. All round our borders, he said, is "the fringe of Asiatic States, whose integrity and whose freedom from hostile influence are vital to our welfare, but over whose future the clouds are beginning to gather." We do not quite see consistency when we read with this remark the following: "I see no reason for anticipating trouble upon our borders." He felt bound also to add that he knew of no question that is at present in an acute or menacing phase. Then clouds are gathering only to disperse, we suppose. Whether this or not, the Viceroy would have us keep awake instead of sleeping in the happy illusion that anxiety will never come. And in that condition of watchfulness he would have the Foreign Department in India the Asiatic Branch of the Foreign Office in India. God forbid. Foreign Affairs are best controlled from Home. Let us oppose any deviation from the well-tried plan lest some future ambitious or incompetent Viceroy plunge the whole empire into war.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

DURING the past year, mainly owing to the interest attaching to information supplied by Mr. F. G. Sly, I.C.S., the Director of Agriculture in the Central Provinces, there has been considerable discussion as to the possibility of the use of Western implements in Indian Agriculture. Last year appended to the annual report of the Agricultural Department of the Central Provinces was a list of implements then in use at the Government Experimental Farms. Many of these implements had been tried with success, and some of them were sufficiently cheap to warrant the hope that as time went on the Indian cultivator might be brought to see the desirability of employing them rather than his own antiquated and inefficient appliances. But there was one striking fact in connection with the implements with which Mr. Sly was at that time conducting his experiments. They were all of either continental or American manufacture with the exception of one or two more or less insignificant English machines. Mr. Sly naturally complained of this, and it goes without saying that a British Government official would, other things being equal, be willing and, indeed, anxious to support the productions of his own countrymen rather than those of foreigners. But in the first place he found that British makes lacked enterprise. Whereas he was flooded with catalogues of American and German manufactures it was seldom indeed that he received an enquiry of any sort from a home firm. This could hardly be ascribed to ignorance on the part of British dealers that such an opening for their trade existed, for it is to be presumed that American and Continental makers would find it even more difficult to obtain adequate information about a remote Government farm in India than British dealers who are supposed to have their agents in this country. But the fact remains that Mr. Sly found it difficult to obtain the British article, whereas the American maker was willing to give him a trial machine as a mere speculation having in the background future orders. Then there was the question of price—the all important question where the ryot is concerned, and the one which will decide as to whether Western machinery is ever to become a feature of Indian agriculture. Whereas the American manufacturer could land his production in Bombay at any rate a reasonable cost, the figure asked by the British maker made the adoption of his goods quite impossible. It is interesting in view of this state of affairs to note the progress of the subsequent twelve months. We find now that of the new implements experimented with during that period, two were continental, four were British, one was American, and the rest were manufactured in India. This is, at any rate, a big improvement in former reports, and shows that British makers are becoming more alive to their own interests. We find, however, from the Director's remarks that the most successful machine tried during the year was an American fodder cutter and shredder. This has been taken through the districts, and demonstrations showing its adaptability have been given by the assistants at the farm. It has taken on quickly and the natives are beginning to buy it already. This shows that if the price of a Western machine is at all within the reach of the cultivator he is quite willing to spend his money on it and very quick to grasp its advantages. The result of the discussion which has been proceeding during the last twelve months is not apparent in the present report because unfortunately that record is itself a year old and covers the twelve months ended on the 31st of March of last year. There is every reason to anticipate, however, that by the time the next report is issued the airing which has been given to the subject will have had a marked effect upon the number and origin of the implements experimented with at the farm.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

ALTHOUGH the total mortality of the week just ended differs very little from that of the week before there was another rather serious recrudescence of plague, and the promise, which the figures seemed to justify, that the disease had reached the height of its virulence is not upheld. But for this increase in the mortality from plague there would have been a very satisfactory decrease in the aggregate total of deaths. This proves that the general health of the city is improving at any rate. There were last week a total of 1,984 deaths as against 1,996 in the previous week. The decrease then amounted to 12. In the corresponding week of last year 1,676 deaths occurred, so that there is an increase over that figure of 308. Compared with the five years' average, however, the figures still remain slightly more satisfactory, although the average number of plague deaths is much less than was the case last week. This is additional proof that apart from epidemic diseases the health of the city is better than the normal. The death rate which was 132·94 is exceedingly high, but that is entirely due to the presence of epidemic diseases. The ordinary mortality of the city, apart from deaths, from small-pox, measles, and plague, gives a death rate of only 38·5, a figure which is not at all high. Plague was responsible for 1,270 deaths during the week, an increase over the previous seven days of 234 deaths. The disease is then in practically the same position as it was a month ago, notwithstanding the difference in the weather. In Byculla 150 deaths occurred, and in Worli where the population is much less there were 154 deaths. The number of deaths amongst the Hindus was again out of all proportion to the size of the community. Small-pox is also on the increase. Last week there were 85 deaths and the disease seems to have been disseminated over every part of the city. There were only 52 deaths from fevers, the figures being strikingly low as compared with those for the corresponding week of last year, when 228 deaths occurred from these causes. In the same way the number of deaths from phthisis and respiratory diseases generally were satisfactorily low, the aggregate being 204 as compared with 303 during the corresponding period last year and an average over the corresponding weeks in the past five years of 448. Last week there were no deaths among the European community.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will embark on the R. I. M. S. Clive to-day, and leave Apollo Bunder about 4-30 p. m. for Aden. The departure of his Excellency will be private. A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 4-30 p. m. to announce the departure of his Excellency.

H. M. S. PERSEUS, Captain E. R. Pears, sailed on Friday evening for the Persian Gulf.

THE latest reports show that there are nearly 42,000 persons on famine relief in the Central Provinces.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh, Legal Member of Council, arrived in Allahabad, where he makes a brief stay, on Friday from Calcutta.

THE report of the recent Commission on railway connection with Ceylon will probably reach the Government of India about the middle of April.

SIR H. BARNES, K. C. S. I., the new Lieutenant-Governor of Burmah, was amongst the passengers who arrived by the mail steamer Peninsular on Saturday. Surgeon-General Price and Major-General Scott C. B. also arrived by the mail steamer from Aden.

THE special summer number of the "Studio," 1903 (London, 44, Leicester Square), will deal with the art of three famous early water-colour painters, David Cox, John Sell Cotman, and Peter Dewint. A feature of the publication will be the large number of facsimile coloured plates representing English landscape.

A PING-PONG tragedy is reported from New York, where the love of John W. McGuire, a Corporation official, for this game has led to his incarceration in a lunatic asylum. His wife having informed a Magistrate that her husband made her play ping-pong for 22 hours without ceasing, the necessary order was unhesitatingly granted.

A BENGALEE whose daughter was about to be married, desired to lend the splendour of a military show to the wedding procession. He addressed the subjoined request to the Officer commanding the troops :—"Sir,—I beg most respectfully to draw your kind attention, that if you would let me know at your earnest convenience, the rate of charge for the following, for wedding purposes, which will take place on the 16th February :—3 dozen English Cavalry; 1 Military Band; 3 dozen Native (Sheikh) Cavalry; 1 Military Band (Sheikh); 3 dozen English Infantry."

"COMMERCIAL Intelligence" makes the following comment on the system of wireless telegraphy at present being experimented with in India :—The "Lodge-Muirhead" system of wireless telegraphy has lately been tested over a distance of some fifty miles by Sir Oliver Lodge and Dr. Alexander Muirhead. This is one or two thousand miles short of the "record," but we extend as much hearty sympathy to Sir Oliver in his persevering efforts to beat it as he was wont to extend discouragement to the clever young man who made it. It was Sir Oliver Lodge who called Marconi "a young man with a secret box and a sense of humour."

A public hall, to be known as the "Edward Town Hall," is to be built at Indore in honour of the Coronation of H. M. King Edward VII. The site selected for the building is that of the present ginning factory, which is to be removed into the compound of the State Cotton Mills. The structure will be after the design of Mr. Stephens of Bombay. An expenditure of one and a half lakhs of rupees has been sanctioned for it. The half built palace at Indore which has lain in ruins for many years, is, it is stated, now to be completed. The structure had gone as far as the first storey when it was stopped for want of funds. As far as it is built it is a beautiful piece of work and cost an immense amount of money—something like twenty-five lakhs. The original plan by Mr. Campbell has been lost, but Mr. Stephens will probably complete the design.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—"The Right Rev. Dr. Hodges, Bishop in Travancore and Cochin, held a Confirmation Service at the English Church, Trevandrum, on Monday, the 3rd instant, when a considerable number of candidates were confirmed. The evening previous the Bishop preached from the text 'The Door is Shut' in connection with the foolish virgins who wish to buy oil at midnight. The preacher dwelt on the difficulty of purchasing anything without money and 'especially in Travancore, as many have found to their cost.' This may or may not have been a pulpit reference to the corruption that is said to be characteristic of things in Travancore where, it is alleged, "every door is barred with gold and opens but to golden keys." At all events many present accepted it as well-timed. The state of things must be pretty bad indeed where pulpit references of the kind are found to be necessary and accepted as timely.

BREVET-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. J. Younghusband, C. B., of the Guides, has been selected to raise the new regiment of Panjabis which will rise from the ashes of the 2nd Madras Lancers, now shortly to be mustered out. It is given to some to build up and to others destroy, but possibly it has fallen to the lot of few officers to raise three distinct regiments as will have been the happy fortune of Colonel Younghusband. The first regiment he raised was the 3rd Imperial Yeomanry, which greatly distinguished itself during the early phases of the Boer war: the second was "Younghusband's Horse," which had its share in the work that brought that long and arduous war to a close: and his third will be the 2nd Indian Lancers, to give it its possible title under the renumbering scheme now under consideration. This appears to be almost an occasion for the bestowal of what was known as the "Queen's Bounty"!

A CLASSIC FIGHT FOR GOLD.

THE LIFE STORY OF BRET HARTE.

Not by the beaten track, nor where the ancient rivers flow smoothly between well rounded banks are life's most picturesque scenes; but away by the roaring rapids, out among the thorns and thickets on the naked edge of the precipice.

That mad desire to roam, which stings like Io's gadfly, and is so characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon blood, has driven forth many among these wild places of the earth. Some few have returned, and on one or two of that little band has been bestowed the God-given gift of graphic narration.

Bret Harte will always stand forth as a captain of this company of writers. His life, written by Mr. Edgar Pemberton, and just published by Messrs. C. Arthur Pearson Limited, (16s.) is the Iliad of California's classic struggle for gold. As we read its pages, scenes of lawless chivalry arise with a vividness which only genius can impart. Should a man have travelled, the volume will awake in him the old ache to get away again to the wilds; but if the blood still flows hot through the veins, and good-bye has never been said to the homestead, then a desire will arise to try each for himself "the Luck of Roaring Camp," wherever the roaring camp may be pitched to-day.

Bret Harte was the son of a professor of Greek in the College of Albany, in the State of New York. As a boy he was sickly. The name Bret, by the way, was the surname of his father's mother. At the age of seventeen his father died; but up to that time he had received a good education, which was supplemented by a varied course of desultory novel-reading. Dickens was his favourite author, as everyone can understand who has read the poet's perfect tribute to the memory of England's novelist :—

"And on that grave where English oak and holly
And laurel wreathe entwine
Deem it not all a too presumptuous folly
This spray of Western pine."

STORY OF A POEM.

The news of Dickens' death, we are told by Mr. Edgar Pemberton, reached the office of the "Overland Monthly," of which Bret Harte was the editor, just as the July number was going to press. Bret Harte was greatly moved by it, and there and then sat down, and in two or three hours had finished the poem which stands to-day exactly as it was first written in the rush and hurry of a magazine editor's busiest day.

The budding novelist who hunts for fame may well be reminded that to Bret Harte, as to Mark Twain, fame came unsought. Their earliest writings were the work of the ordinary journalist—written to fill space. A generation later Bret Harte's greatest disciple—Rudyard Kipling—found fame by the same path. He turned out "copy" to fill a certain space in the "Civil and Military Gazette," Lahore, as they turned it out for the "Golden Era," of San Francisco.

But it must be remembered that before these writers set pen to paper they had something to write about. They had not to go to libraries for their adventures or to trust to their imagination for their scenery.

Bret Harte, before he drifted into the office of the "Golden Era," "was glutted with adventures' experiences; his mind was full of all that he had seen among miners, Spaniards, express-coachmen, road-agents, gamblers, Chinese, and their bewildering surroundings."

A WILD CROWD.

There was among the wild crowd which rushed to the mines of California in the early fifties a remarkable sense of chivalry and kindness, in spite of strange oaths and reckless violence. We are told how that great national charity for sick and wounded soldiers at the time of the War of Secession was started in a Frisco bar-room, and at the instance of a gambler.

"It's mighty rough on these chaps who are wounded," said a casual drinker, "and I am sorry for them."

"How much are you sorry?" asked the gambler.

"Five hundred dollars," said the first speaker aggressively.

"I will see that five hundred dollars and go a thousand better," said the gambler, putting down the money.

In half an hour fifteen thousand dollars, or, say three thousand pounds, was telegraph to Washington from this drinking saloon in San Francisco.

Another story of the open-handedness of these gamblers tells how the first subscription for rebuilding a Methodist church in Sacramento, after a great fire, came from the hands of a noted gambler.

The pastor, while accepting the gift could not help asking why the giver did not keep the money to build another gambling house.

"It would be making things a little monotonous out yer, old man," responded the gambler gravely, "and it's variety that's wanted for a big town."

A young woman once rebuked a mule-driver for unbridled profanity. "Why miss," replied the astonished teamster, "you don't call that swearing do you? Why you ought to hear Bill Jones exhort the impenitent mule."

"ROARING CAMP."

"The Luck of Roaring Camp," which really established Bret Harte's reputation as a writer, was, so to speak, written by chance, and only found its way into the magazine after considerable opposition. Bret Harte had been appointed the editor of the "Overland Monthly," a new magazine. When the second number was being got ready it was found that no contribution had been received dealing with Californian life.

To supply the deficiency, the editor turned to and wrote down this story. He had not received the proof-sheets when he was suddenly summoned to the office of the publisher, who told him the printer had sent the proofs in to him with an emphatic declaration that the matter thereof was so indecent, irreligious, and improper that his proof-reader—a young lady—had with difficulty been induced to continue its perusal.

The publisher took the side of the young lady, and it was not until Bret Harte threatened to send in his resignation if the article was rejected that his masterpiece appeared in print. Even then it was assailed in several quarters on the grounds of profanity and indecency.

Mr. Edgar Pemberton, a personal friend of Bret Harte, has compiled a fascinating volume. Very wisely, he has allowed the subject of it to tell his own story as far as possible. It takes us right up to the time of Bret Harte's death on May 5, 1902.

Into the incidents dealing with his life in Europe we have no space to go. Suffice it to say that all lovers of this great American writer—and their name is legion—will find in these pages much to interest and to fascinate them.

Bret Harte's place in literature is assured, and it is well that a standard history of his life should have been published.

LORD MUSKERRY, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the suggested committee of inquiry regarding ships that may be sent to sea in an unseaworthy condition on account of their being improperly ballasted, has for years paid great attention to the welfare of British sailors, and has earned for himself the title of "Plimsoll of the Peers." He served in the Royal Navy for a time, and succeeded his grandfather as fourth Baron when a boy of fourteen. He is married to a cousin of Lord Masereene and Ferrard, and his eldest son is a Lieutenant in the Royal Irish, with which regiment he fought in South Africa.

LONDON'S new Commissioner of Police, Mr. E. R. Henry, has had many years' experience in India, says the "Pall Mall," and it was while there that he took especial interest in the application of the Bertillon system for the identification and registration of professional and other criminals. M. Henry introduced several improvements, and it is due to his initiative that the system is now in general use throughout India. In the course of his last term of furlough Mr. Henry was commissioned by the Colonial Office to proceed to South Africa to organize a police force for several of the large towns, and shortly after his retirement from the Indian Civil Service in 1901 he was appointed Assistant Commissioner of Police in the Metropolis, in succession to Sir Robert Anderson. Mr. Henry is fifty-three years of age.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENCE.

DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

MR. BRODRICK'S ARMY SCHEME.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

On the resumption of the debate in the House of Lords on the New Council of National Defence, the Marquis of Ripon said that it was impossible to conceive a military system less suited to the possible needs of India than Mr. Brodrick's, which would be a heavy burden on the country in view of the vast expenditure in respect of India. The Council of Defence should include the Secretary of State for India and his principal military officers.

Lord Hardwicke, defending the system, declared that in a very few months it would be possible to send three Army Corps abroad perfectly equipped. His Lordship added with reference to keeping a Corps in South Africa that it would be necessary to keep such a corps on war strength, involving other expensive arrangements, or to treat South Africa as a home station. With reference to this alternative he emphasized the views already expressed by Lord Lansdowne.

Earl Spencer argued that the establishment of the Defence Council would diminish Ministerial responsibility.

The Duke of Devonshire accepted the resolution without reserve while criticising some of Lord Rosebery's statements.

The Resolution was adopted.

THE KANO EXPEDITION.

THE OPERATIONS AGAINST SOKOTO.

SICKNESS AMONG THE TROOPS.

Colonel Morland's column left Kano for Sokoto on the 16th ultimo. It had a few skirmishes. The waterless tracts and cold nights caused much sickness. Meanwhile the Emir of Kano's troops which fled with him have surrendered to Sir F. Lugard and have been disarmed and are returning quietly to their homes.

THE SOMALILAND CAMPAIGN.

ADVANCE AGAINST GALKAYU.

THE MULLAH'S MOVEMENTS.

A convoy of 750 camels from Damot has reached General Manning at Galkayu. A general advance of the Galkayu, Damot, and Bohotle columns against Galadi begins to-day.

With a view of facilitating the movements of the Galkayu column, General Manning has sent back to Obbia a section of the Lahore Battery, all the mounted troops excepting the Punjabis, Boers, and fifty British.

The Mullah has taken refuge near Gerlogubi eighty miles from the Abyssinian position.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

IRELAND DEFEATS WALES.

In the Association Match Ireland scored two goals and Wales nil.

BYE ELECTION AT CHERTSEY.

CONSERVATIVE MAJORITY REDUCED.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

At the Chertsey election Mr. Fyler, Conservative, gained 5,700 votes and Mr. Longman, Liberal 4,529.

[The election in the Chertsey Division of Surrey has been caused by the death of Mr. Leigh Bennet (C), the late member who was returned at the general election in 1900 by a majority of 2,287 votes, defeating Mr. H. H. Longman who has been again unsuccessful. The figures were: Leigh Bennett (C) 5,367; Longman 3,080. In the present election the Radical candidate has reduced the Conservative majority. The new member is Mr. J. A. Fyler who has been Conservative Agent for the division for some years.]

ACCIDENT TO THE GERMAN EMPRESS.

THROWN FROM HER HORSE.

While riding with the Kaiser at Grunewald, the Empress was thrown from her horse and slightly fractured her fore-arm. She was conveyed to a lodge where physicians bandaged her arm. She then returned to Berlin in a carriage. It is announced that considering the circumstances her condition is good.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The Empress's fracture is a simple one and there are no complications.

THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The "Discovery" sledges reached eighty-two degrees seventeen minutes and not eighty as announced owing to a telegraphic error.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

The Discovery's sledging parties underwent terrible hardships and had hairbreadth escapes from falling into bottomless crevasses. The tinned foods proved rotten and killed all the dogs. One party reached an altitude of nine thousand feet. Respiration at that height was most difficult.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

ARRIVAL HOME.

RECEPTIONS AT PORTSMOUTH AND VICTORIA.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have been officially received at Portsmouth, and also at Victoria.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught were met at Victoria Station by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Connaught Princesses, and the Head Quarters' Staff.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SIR HECTOR MACDONALD'S DEATH.

PUBLIC FUNERAL IN SCOTLAND.

SYMPATHY IN PARIS.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE CHARGES.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

After everything had been settled regarding the funeral in Paris, Sir Hector Macdonald's widow and son arrived at the War Office to-day, and insisted upon the interment taking place in Scotland.

The Authorities are not entitled to oppose, and it is prbable, therefore, that the funeral will take place in Scotland in which case in view of the strong national sympathy with Sir Hector Macdonald and the general ignorance as to the nature of the charges, it is likely enough to assume the character of a public demonstration.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

After a conference between Sir Hector Macdonald's son and the British Embassy it was announced that the body leaves Paris to-night for Scotland. The brothers and other relatives arrived this afternoon.

Representatives of the Scottish Associations in London and Scotland are consulting with the relatives regarding the locality and date of the interment.

An influential Committee is being formed for the purpose of honouring his memory and investigating the charges against him which are discredited in Scotland.

Profound sympathy is expressed in all quarters in Paris. Great quantities of wreaths and flowers from strangers as well as friends have been placed in the little English Church.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SPORTS.

In the inter-University Sports Cambridge won eight events and Oxford two.

SHARP RISE IN SILVER.

There was a sharp rise in silver yesterday owing to New York cables to the effect that the United States had commenced to buy silver for the Philippines. There are rumours that extensive purchases will possibly continue for some time.

RIOTS IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

Men on strike at Government ironworks at Slatoust in Russia demanded the release of three of their comrades who had been arrested. They mobbed the Governor of the Province as he was entering the Manager's house which was stormed and wrecked. The troops fired killing twenty-eight and wounding fifty.

MACEDONIAN AFFAIRS.

In an encounter at Islet in Macedonia eighteen Bulgarians were killed and wounded, while the troops lost fifteen killed and wounded.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 28

In to-day's "Gazette of India" rules are published under the Victoria Memorial Act, regulating terms, trustees, meeting accounts, and the formation of committees.

THE IMPERIAL ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

ADDRESS TO THE KING.

The Secretary of State has intimated that the King-Emperor has been pleased to accept an address and casket presented by the Imperial Anglo-Indian Association, Calcutta, on the occasion of the Coronation, and has commanded that his Majesty's special thanks be conveyed to the Association for this loyal offering.

DEATH OF MR. D. G BANNERJEE.

The death occurred in Calcutta on Thursday of Rao Bahadur Durga Gate Bannerjee, C.I.E., late Collector of Calcutta. The deceased had been ailing for some time past. The Lieutenant-Governor, in referring to the sad occurrence at the Durbar held at Belvedere yesterday, said that by his death the Government had lost a faithful servant and a trusted adviser, and his Honor personally an intimate friend of more than thirty years' standing.

UNDER-SECRETARY, P. W. D., BURMA.

Mr. H. M. W. Bacon, Executive Engineer, has been appointed Under-Secretary to the Government of Burma, Public Works Department, in the room of Mr. E. G. Stanley posted to Simla as Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Civil Works Branch of the Public Works Department.

SLOW JUSTICE.

CALCUTTA POLICE COURT ADMINISTRATION.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have been informed by the Government of Bengal that their representation on the delays in the administration of justice in the Calcutta Police Courts is under consideration, and that a report from the High Court on the subject is now awaited.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Collin presented the Financial Statement for 1903-1904 at the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council yesterday. He said the Budget Estimate for the year provided for a revenue of Rs. 5,16,25,000, or an increase of Rs. 6,15,000 over the estimate for the year which is closing The amount available for expenditure was Rs.5,77,68,000, or 15 1-2 lakhs more than in the current year. The programmee of expenditure included the reorganization of the Judicial and Executive branches of the Provincial Civil Service, the addition of establishments in the Calcutta and Railway Police forces, the sum of four lakhs being reserved for general Police reform, which he hoped Government would be able to carry out before the end of the year.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

DANCE BY ABORIGINALS.

VICEROY'S CAMP, MARCH 23.

At the conclusion of dinner last night his Excellency the Viceroy and party were entertained by weird dances and performances by Kols, an aboriginal tribe who inhabit the hills round here. The camp was also splendidly lit up with chinese lanterns, etc., and a large tank in front, with has afforded some excellent fishing to some of the party, was brilliantly illuminated. The Viceroy, accompanied by the Maharajah and party, rode out seven miles this morning on elephants to the first beat. The jungle traversed was a typical tiger haunt, beautiful undulating ravines with shady tree jungle. A river by the name of Karamnasa or Accursed River flows through this. The river is well known in these parts as a destroyer of good deeds. Orthodox Hindus still believe that whoever touches the water of this river all his good deeds are wiped out. Local authorities also assert that tigers also, knowing the power of this river, are kept away from these recesses. Whatever may be the cause, tigers do not seem to inhabit these jungles, and only stray tigers from the neighbouring preserves are occasionally accounted for.

The procedure at the beats to-day was a repetition of yesterday, a line of guns being posted and the game driven up. Many hundred head were driven past, but not a single head worth shooting was seen. After lunch in the jungle the party moved off to the second beat. The guns were posted on one side of the river which is about 150 yards broad with steep banks, while the far bank was beaten. Many deer and small stags crossed the river which at present at this spot is only a few feet wide. Two very fine cheetal were observed on the opposite bank; but refused to cross evidently being old hands. One sambhur was accounted for, but he unfortunately broke both his horns in falling. After an enjoyable day in the jungle the party returned to camp.

THE POONA VOLUNTEERS.

ANNUAL INSPECTION BY GENERAL BURNETT.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

POONA, MARCH 29.

The annual inspection of the Poona Volunteers by Major-General Burnett was held yesterday afternoon. The General arrived after 5 p. m., and was received with a general salute. The battalion was inspected minutely and then marched past. Afterwards the General told the Officer Commanding, Colonel Tate, that the enemy were in position near the Bund Gardens and wanted to send out scouts to ascertain the whereabouts, followed by a firing company, and another in support of the scouts sent out, the firing line being furnished by the cadets, behind whom the supports came under Captain Khambatta. All the movements were carried out by signals not a word of command being given. The Volunteers went near the Bund Gardens, the General following them. The Reserves unfortunately lost touch with the advanced companies. After one hour's manœuvring the General ordered to cease firing.

The General then addressed the corps, basing his remarks on the results of his inspection, that the inspection had revealed to him the fact that the men were untrained in manœuvring. They had taken only 1 1-2 mile and had lost two companies. The cadets forming the firing line were very good, and the supports also done well. They watched that the signallers were able to get along well, but the Reserves did not come up and lost touch with others. The General attributed this to the fact that the Volunteers did not turn out for manœuvres with the garrison to which they are always invited, but not one of them turned out. Therefore he exhorted them to take part in the manœuvres with the troops, also on field days, as that was the only way in which they could learn their duties. The days of the march past were gone and as dead as Dodo.

The General then distributed prizes for the Annual Rifle Meeting. The following were the principle prize winners:—Meakin's Challenge Shield, Lord Harris Challenge Cup, and the Palanpur Challenge Plate were won by C. Company; Dastur Noshirwan Challenge Shield by Corporal Neemuchwalla; Bellers Challenge Cup by Corporal Khambatta; and the Walker Challenge Cup by Corporal N. M. Patel. The Championship was won by Volunteer Irani and the Revolver Competition was won by Captain Vaugham Arbuckle.

A new feature in volunteering this year was that a number of men have been instructed in Semophore Signalling.

Six officers and 219 men were present on the parade.

THE POONA HUNT.

BHIMA CUP TO BE CONTESTED.

A meeting of the members of the Poona Hunt was held at the Gymkhana Club yesterday. It was decided to have the Hunt meet near Sonegaon about the 9th April, and the Bhima Cup will be contested. Captain Casson, A.-D.-C. to General Burnett, has been nominated honorary secretary. The first entry for the Bhima Cup will be Rs. 15 which closes on April 6th and Rs. 25 second (post) entries.

THE R. C. BISHOP OF POONA.

Dr. Beider Linden, Roman Catholic Bishop of Poona, goes to Rome on a visit to the Pope at the end of April next.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF IRRIGATION.

Mr. Sidney Preston, Inspector-General for Irrigation, arrived in Poona this morning. In the afternoon he went to Kharakwasla, where he inspected the working of the new sluice gates invented by Mr. Visvesvaraya, the Executive Engineer To-morrow the party will go to Bhatghar, thirty-six miles from Poona, where an important irrigation project will be discussed.

DISABILITIES OF CHRISTIAN CONVERTS IN MYSORE.

HISTORY OF THE DASAPPA CASE.

BANGALORE, MARCH 29.

With regard to the matter in which Lord George Hamilton, replying to Sir Henry Fowler, stated that the Mysore Government will be left to deal with the case of Dasappa versus Chikkamma in the Chief Court of Mysore, in which a convert to Christianity was deprived of the right of guardianship over his children and other civil rights, the following is a concise history of the subject:—

The parties in the case were husband and wife, belonging to the Kanarese agricultural class. The husband became a convert to the Wesleyan Mission, and claimed the custody of his minor children from their mother. The latter resisted the claim on the ground that owing to his conversion the husband was not entitled to such custody according to Hindu law. A civil suit was the result in the Munsiff's Court at Gubbi about eight years ago at the instance of the husband, and the matter being decided in favour of the wife it was then taken in appeal before the Chief Court of Mysore, the Mission being naturally interested in such an important question. The Chief Court sitting as a full bench of three judges upheld the decision of the lower court, the Chief Judge differing from his two collleagues. The matter was not allowed to rest there, but was referred to Sir William Lee-Warner, then British Resident in Mysore, who in turn asked the Mysore Government if it would be practicable to introduce in Mysore the law known as Lex Luci Act obtaining in British India, under which a change of faith has no effect on succession or kindred rights. In a word the mission claimed equal rights with British India, but difficulty anticipated appears to be that as long as the Hindu law remains what it is such a measure would tend to upset the social economy of the country.

The matter is thus still under consideration in Mysore and has found its way into Parliament, but it may be safely left to the wisdom and discretion of the Maharajah and to the recognised experience and ability of Sir P. N. Krishna Murti, Dewan of Mysore.

RACING IN BOMBAY.

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

THE Bombay Racing Season closed on Saturday with the Fourteenth Extra Meeting. The weather was hot, and the attendance showed rather a diminution. H. E. the Governor (Lord Northcote) was present, Captain Greville, a member of his staff, riding the winner of the G. R.'s race. Clever Boy, who won in the first race, started at the long odds of ten and twelve to one against. Rochester was a favourite for the Arab Consolation Handicap, but he could only finish fourth, Silvermane being the winner. The Kensington Plate was for ponies 14-1 and under, and Veera, who is in the 14 hand class, won after a great finish with Key West. Aga S. Shah was represented in the Spring Stakes with Ayrdale in preference to Beadsman, and Swiftsure and Ayrdale won by a head from Harpist. The latter looked to have the race well won close home, but Ayrdale came with an irresistible rush, and thus took the honours. Arabistan beat a big field for the Stand Plate, and Titus II won the Amateur Consolation Plate after a tight finish, in which Rocket, Hamilton, and Selim were also concerned. Some surprise was caused by the easy victory of Flying Childers who hitherto had performed very badly. Details:—

The New Comer's Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs 13 3 and under landed since 1st July, 1902. Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr A Tamimi's g a h Clever Boy, 7st 6lbs. .... Kamal 1
Messrs Foulkes' and Owen's b a h Erhan, 7st 5lbs Dhoodi 2
Mr A W P's g a h Bunder, 8st 10lbs ....Southall 3
Mr Artin A Essayie's g a h Little Joker, 9st 4lbs Oomerkhan 0
Mr Fahad bin Sait's b a h Nusser, 8st 10lbs ....C B Mahomed 0
Mr F M Gardas br a h Kour Sahib, 8st 5lbs ...Heeroo 0
Mr Pallonjee Hormusjee's ch a h Bardoon, 7st 4lbs Native 0
Mr Dervish Sheikly's g a h Adham, 6st 10lbs..... Native 0

BETTING: 2 to 1 against Bunder; 3 to 1 Little Joker; 5 to 1 Nusser; 6 to 1 Kour Sahib; and 10 to 1 Clever Boy and others.

Clever Boy made the whole of the running and won a good race by a neck, Erhan travelling up very fast at the finish. Time—1min. 9 2-5secs.

Arab Consolation Handicap—Winner Rs. 200; second, Rs 100; and third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs which have not won a race value Rs. 100 or over. Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr N Mehta's ch a h Silvermane, 8st 13 lbs Oomerkhan 1
Mr S Ezekiel's g a h Kyam, 8st ....C B Mahomed 2
Mr Artin A Essayee's g a h Grafter, 8st 6lbs....Dhondi 3
Mr Finch's b a h Musketeer, 9st 7lbs........Southall 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Coonaught, 8st 11lbs.....Heeroo 0
Mr Galtrey's b a h Rochester, 7st 8lbs......Kamad 0
Mr Jackson's ch a h Daylight, 6st 12 lbs.......Native 0

BETTING: 5 to 2 against Rochester; 4 to 1 Musketeer; 5 to 1 Silvermane; 6 to 1 each Connaught and Grafter; 15 and to 1 others.

Daylight led to three furlongs from home, where Silvermane went to the front, and never being headed won easily by a length and three quarters; a length between second and third. Time—1min. 39 4-5secs.

The Kensington Plate.—Winner, Rs 200; second, Rs 100; and third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Ponies 14-1. Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs G K and D D's ch aus m Veera, 7st 13lbs Heeroo 1
Mr Percy Fischer's b aus m Key West, 9st 8lbs C B Mahomed 2
Messrs M Mahomedbhoy and Co's b aus m Miss Birnie, 6st ....Kamad 3
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanji's b aus m Olga, 9st 4lbs ....Oomerknan 0
Mr Hajibhoy Visbram's br aus m Nautilus, 8st ....Bond 0
Mr Weatherby's br e m Wembley, 7st ....Dhondi 0

BETTING: 6 to 4 against Veera; 3 to 1 Olga; 4 to 1 Key West; and 12 to 1 others.

In an indifferent start Nautilus and Olga were left four or five lengths. Miss Birnie showed the way to Veera and Key West, and below the distance Key West challenged and temporarily beat Veera, but the latter gamely finishing under the whip won a fine race by a short head; two lengths between second and third. -Time—1min. 17 1-5secs.

The Spring Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 3,000 or over since 31st March, 1902. Distance 1 mile.

H H Aga Khan's br e g Ayrdale, 8st 12lbs.......Heeroo 1
Mr Kelso's b aus g Harpist, 9st 3lbs...........Stonhill 2
Mr A W P's b aus m Min, 7st 13lbs ....Southall 3
Mr Murdoch's b aus g Spark, 8st 13lbs ....Oomer 0
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's ch aus m Gnullo, 7st 12lbs ....Oomerkhan 0
Mr A W P's ch aus m Fitz Eros, 7st 11lbs..........C B Mahomed 0
Mr Clarke's br aus b Titheradge, 7st 3lbs ....Etul 0
Messrs G K & D D's br aus m Overture, 6st 12lbs....Rook 0

BETTING: 2 to 1 against Ayrdale; 4 to 1 Min; 9 to 2 Harpist; 6 to 1 Spark; 8 to 1 each Gnullo, Fitz Eros, and Overture; and 15 to 1 Titheradge.

Overture took the lead from Ayrdale, Gnullo, and Harpist with Spark last. Five furlongs from home Spark drew out, but gave way at the bend to Harpist and Ayrdale, the former holding a three lengths lead close home, and Ayrdale coming with a great run won on the post by a head; three lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 45secs.

The Stand Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Finch's b a h Arabistan, 8st 10lbs ....Heeroo 1
Messrs G K and D D's g a h Dispute, 8st..........C B Mahomed 2
Captain Forbes' b a h Chancellor, 8st ....Syed 3
Messrs A G Jewell and B D Jewell's b a h Shaiboob, 8st 12lbs ....Oomerkhan 0
Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor, 8st 7lbs ..Southall 0
Messrs E Rasheed and A A Saif's b a h Huddal, 8st 1lb.............Bond 0
Messrs E Rasheed and A A Salt's b a h Young Taisseer 7st 12lbs ....Saleh 0
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Sweetlips, 7st 10lbs......Native 0
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Silver Fox, 7st 9lbs ....Etul 0
Mr E Gladwyn's g a h Hypocrite, 7st 6lbs .....Ambajee 0
Mr C F Cooper's b a h Duldul, 7st 5lbs ....Dhondi 0
Aga S Shah's ch a h Chester, 7st 4lbs ....Kamad 0
Mr Faraj bin Hanad's b a h Mosumma, 7st 4lbs ..Rook 0

BETTING: 3 to 1 against Shaiboob; 4 to 1 Dispute; 5 to 1 Arabistan; 6 to 1 Chester; 8 to 1 Chancellor; and 12 to 1 others.

Sweetlips was quickest away and he was followed by Chester and Chancellor. At the bend Chancellor assumed the lead, but was quickly challenged by Arabistan, who came on and won a good race by a length from Dispute, who challenged late; half a length between second and third. Time—1min. 22 1-5 secs.

The Nursery Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs landed since 1st July, 1902. Distance 7 furlongs.

Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's g a h Flying Childers, 8st 2lbs ....Oomerkhan 1
Mr Artin A Essayee's b a h Bikanir, 7st 3lbs.....Kamad 2
Mr Percy Fischer's g a h Sanaiya, 8st 1lb.......Southall 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's Magtoom, 9st 4lbs ....Heeroo 0
Mr Bassam's g a h Galston, 8st 6lbs ......C B Mahomed 0
Mr Yusuff Sweeani's b a h Khalib, 8st ....Bond 0
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Newsboy, 8st ....Ebroo 0
Mr F Nowrojee's g a h Propeller, 7st 9lbs ....Dhondi 0
Mr Muzeed bin Jurji's b a h Reserve, 7st 7lbs........Etul 0

BETTING: 6 to 4 against Galston; 4 to 1 each Magtoom and Bikanir; 7 to 1 Flying Childers; and 15 to 1 others.

Newsboy made the running from Sanaiya and Bikanir, with Magtoom heading the last batch. Flying Childers on the rails drew clear a hundred yards from home, and shaking off the challenge of Bikanir won easily by a length and a quarter; a length between second and third. Time—1min. 39secs.

The Amateur Consolation Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. A Walter Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under which have not won a race value Rs. 100 or over since 1st December, 1902, and which are the bona-fide property of Officers of H. M.'s Navy, Army, or Indian Civil Service, or Members of the Byculla Club, Yacht Club, Bombay Club, or Club of Western India, G. R.'s, Professionals who have not won a race value Rs. 200 or over allowed carrying 5lbs. extra. Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Maydwell's g a h Titus II, 11st 3lbs......Capt Greville 1
Colonel Eccles' b a h Rocket, 10st.......Major Edwards 2
Major Murray's ch a h Hamilton, 10st 2lbs ....Major England 3
Colonel Eccles' b a h Sweet William, 9st 13lbs ......Mr McCausland 0
Mr C W L Jackson's ch a h Selim, 9st 7lbs ....Syed 0
Captain Winter's b a h Bridoon, 9st 3lbs ....Owner 0

BETTING: 2 to 1 against Titus; 4 to 1 each Selim and Hamilton; 5 to 1 Bridoon; 6 to 1 Rocket; and 10 to 1 Sweet William.

Hamilton was first away with Bridoon last, but Titus soon took command, and in a close finish with Rocket, Hamilton, and Selim, who came in a bunch, won by a neck; a head between second and third. Time—1min. 113-5secs.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CAPE COLONY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Premier of Cape Colony is reported last week to have used the following words in reply to a deputation which waited on him:—"When they went to the market" said Sir Gordon Sprigg, "it would be possible to snap their fingers at the foolish statements of Mr. Wanklyn, M. P., in his letter to the Press published at the beginning of January." My letter to the Press on the Government of Cape Colony published at the beginning of January consisted mainly of extracts from a reply of Mr. Chamberlain's in answer to a question put to him in the House of Commons on the eve of his departure.

The Colonial Secretary admitted the existence of boycotting in Cape Colony and deplored it, and he went on to say that his Majesty's ministers would under no circumstances allow any money from the Imperial Exchequer to be used in the compensation of rebels. Why then, I enquired through the medium of your columns, should the British public allow any money in the shape of a public loan to be used for this purpose, and why should the British public lend money to a ministry in Cape Colony which had been denounced by its own organ the "Cape Times" as "Invertebrate," which had forfeited the confidence of all the other colonies in South Africa, and is maintained in office solely by the votes of members who had been returned to the Cape Assembly partly by the support of individuals since disenfranchised for treason and sedition. The political situation in Cape Colony has been described by Mr. Chamberlain himself as grotesque as worthy of one of Gilbert and Sullivan's comic operas, and, in the letter which has been described as "foolish," I in no way exaggerated the absurdity of it.

This suggestion of mine, which, thanks to your courtesy, was put forward in your columns, led to the withdrawal of the loan which the Government of the Cape proposed to issue in January before Mr. Chamberlain's visit to the Colony, and, further, as I anticipated, it brought a veritable "Hornets' Nest" about my ears. Every section of the community in Cape Colony rose in indignation, and I was roundly abused by friend and by foe alike. But what has been the result of the suggestion which you published to the world? Exactly what was foreseen by some of the ablest minds of the day. Has it not been this? Mr. Jan Hofmeyr, the President of the Afrikander Bond, has issued a manifesto to his supporters imploring them to abandon boycotting and other evil practices on the ground mainly that by indulgence in them they are interfering with the material prosperity of the Cape. That astute organizer, Mr. Hofmeyr, perceived that he was on the brink of a precipice. He saw that he was open to the charge that he and his Bond had helped to lead ex-Presidents Kruger and Steyn to their destruction, and that he was about to ruin the commercial credit of Cape Colony, and in the nick of time with the influence of Mr. Chamberlain to help him, he made a right-about-face. I will, if I may, take this opportunity of having a few plain words with Mr. Hofmeyr.

Since that great statesman, the Colonial Secretary, left these shores, I have as an independent Member of Parliament, interviewed many of the leading editors of the day and most of the big Financial and Commercial Houses in the City. The average Englishman is slow to anger and of much kindness, but in this matter he has at last been aroused. To-day he regards the rebel at the Cape, and those there who failed to give us proofs of active loyalty in war, as the most despicable of mortals. Thanks to us the people of Cape Colony have enjoyed for many years the finest form of government the world has yet seen, viz., that of a self-governing Colony under the British crown. Thanks to us and to the Navy and to the Army which we have paid for, and to which until recently they have not contributed a shilling, they have been preserved (a little community living in ease and luxury) from the attacks of every and any marauder, and how have they shown their gratitude? Owing very much if not entirely to Mr. Jan Hofmeyr and to his Afrikander Bond they turned at the first opportunity to bite the hand that fed them. If this observation be regarded as an overstatement of the case, I am prepared to have a copy of the history of the Afrikander Bond sent to any one of your readers who may care to forward an application for it with a stamped and addressed envelope to me at the House of Commons. In any other country but this and in any other age but this—an age degenerate in many respects—the leaders and the office-holders of the Afrikander Bond would have been either shot or imprisoned or exiled, and I undertake to say, if I may judge by my own constituency, that the great majority of my fellow-countrymen all the world over agree with me when I suggest that Mr. Hofmeyr and his confederates have been treated by that great man, the Colonial Secretary, with extraordinary generosity. How would the Russians or the Germans have dealt with a Rebel Association in one of their Dependencies? The Colony would have felt the "mailed fist" as Venezuela has felt it!

Mr. Chamberlain in his recent speeches which we have all read with the deepest interest has appealed to us in magical language for reconciliation and for a "fusion of races." It would be presumption on my part either to doubt his judgment or to contest the conclusions he has arrived at, and, therefore, I, and those who are acting with me, propose, for the time at any rate, to suspend operations, and, for the moment, to take no further action in the matter, and we can only hope that there will not be any recrudescence of disloyalty nor any fresh outbreak of boycotting, for, if there be, the last state of Cape Colony is likely to be worse than the first, and the Premier Colony of South Africa will sink to the lowest level.

Finally, I should like, if I may, to give a word of advice to the people of Cape Colony in all goodwill and to say "Do not attempt to issue any fresh loan until after the General Election which must take place in October at the latest." If any attempt is made to borrow money before the General Election the people of the Cape may have to pay dearly for it, and it is possible to buy money at too high a price. As is pointed out by the chief organ of the Colony, the "Cape Times," they lay themselves open to the charge that "the prolongation of the Session is solely for the purpose of offering bribes to an effete electorate," and in the face of that statement they can hardly expect the British investor to respond enthusiastically to an appeal for money. As you will see from the enclosed letter which I send for your private perusal, ministers at the Cape have, for the time, quite sufficient capital for public works and quite as much money as is good for them at present. If the voters at the Cape will continue to give us proofs of active loyalty, if they will really come together as one people, and if they will offer us after their General Election a ministry in which we can have confidence, we shall be delighted to once more resume business negotiations with them, and to hope for their future prosperity. But, meanwhile, there is a firm conviction in the mind of the average Englishman that "every vote for Sir Gordon Sprigg is a vote against the credit of the Cape," and I would beg of the voters at the Cape for their future guidance to bear this fact in mind and to consider well the "crystal" which is offered them for their benefit.—Yours, &c.,

JAMES LESLIE WANKLYN.

House of Commons, 12th March.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The appeal made by his Lordship the Bishop of Bombay on behalf of the Indo-British Institution will doubtless meet with success from the generous public, but it is to be hoped that a direct appeal may be made to the Europeans and Eurasians (i.e., Indo-Britons) who belong to the I. S. M. D. in the Bombay Presidency. There are about seventy Europeans and Eurasians in the Department, and if each member were to give just a day's pay or even a monthly subscription of Re. 1, more or less, it will to some extent increase the funds of such a deserving Institution. The same plan may also be adopted on the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways, the Secretariats, Accountant-General's Departments, H. M.'s Mint, H. M.'s Dock Yard, Gun Carriage Factory, &c., &c.—Yours, &c.

D. I. B.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 13.

MR. BRODRICK'S ORDEAL.

Practically Mr. Brodrick has been at bay throughout the whole of the week, and it must be admitted by any candid observer that whatever the future may have in store for him and the Ministry, he has so far emerged from the frontal and flank attack he has had to face with less injury than was generally anticipated. It is interesting to notice how prominent a part India has played in this week's army debates, and this has given rise in some quarters to the belief that "something is going on" in connection with our Indian frontier, and that there was more behind the much discussed words of the Premier about Indian defence than met the eye. The Fourth Party have a new recruit in Sir John Gorst, one of the pillars of the original Fourth Party. Sir John Gorst contributed to the discussion on the estimates and he specially referred to the Indian factor. He expressed great surprise that the taxpayers of the United Kingdom should be asked to pay anything for the defence of India: because it had always been the policy, and, as he thought, the justifiable policy, of the British Government to require India to pay entirely for its own defence. This was the first time he had heard of the taxpayer of the United Kingdom being called on to contribute to the military defence of India. So far from India being a burden on the taxpayers of this country, it had been of great benefit to us to keep a large European army there at the cost of the Indian taxpayer, and to be able to draw on the great forces there for general Imperial purposes. It did not seem to him that for Indian purposes the taxpayer of the United Kingdom ought to be called upon to maintain additional land forces in this country. Sir Edward Grey in his speech suggested the argument as to the Indian frontier was an after thought. He said:—"I cannot discover from the speeches of members of the Government that the Indian frontier question has yet been thought out. Speeches which have been made by those who support this amendment, and the amendment the other day, seem to me to give evidence of far more forethought and calculation than the Government themselves have evinced. The speeches of my right hon. friend the member for the Forest of Dean and of the hon. member for Stepney went to show that on the Indian frontier your policy was one of defence, that your striking force could be used elsewhere, and that, therefore, the question of requiring 120,000 men on the Indian frontier is not one which is really a reasoned calculation on which the right hon. gentleman's numbers could be based. The Prime Minister, when he talked of placing 120,000 men on the Indian frontier——Mr. Balfour.—No, I never said so. Sir E. Grey.—I may have misunderstood him, but I understood his argument to be that in the event of India being attacked we should have to send 120,000 men and more abroad. If he says he had not the Indian frontier in his mind as their destination, of course I accept his statement; but my point is that he contemplates sending 120,000 men and more. The weakness of that, I think, is in the word more. If the 120,000 men were the maximum which was going to secure us once and for ever, then it is worth while considering whether that is not an object for which we should make great sacrifices, and which we should permanently maintain. But if we are to have to send an indefinite number more than 120,000, then, I ask, should we not be better off if the country had a much smaller expeditionary force always ready, as the hon. member for Fareham desired, and a much larger, better trained, and more stimulated and encouraged force of auxiliaries in the country, who would add to our staying power and enable us to develop our fighting power as time went on? If the Navy ensures our safety at sea, and if the defence of the Indian frontier be safe, we then could have time to develop our military power for striking purposes. If that be so, and the 120,000 is not a definite number, I think there is a prima facie case at any rate for asking the Government to show whether the country would not be better off with a smaller expeditionary force of 80,000, or of 40,000 men, if they were prompt and ready, and a much larger and better equipped body of auxiliaries behind them on whom we could draw afterwards. Although the "malcontents" have not made much of a show in the division lobbies as yet they are as eager as ever, and somehow they seem to think that Mr. Will Crooks's amazing and almost inexplicable victory at Woolwich is going to help them.

INDIAN CURRENCY POLICY.

The paper read by Mr. J. Barr Robertson before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts yesterday proved to be an unqualified vindication of the closing of the mints, and the establishment of the one-and-four penny rupee rate. One of the most important questions in India is the effect of closing the mints on agriculture, and it was shown that the prices of ten leading articles of export at Calcutta, nearly all derived from the soil, were comparatively unchanged in the last 30 years. In the first ten years the index number per annum was 109, in the second ten years it was 101, and in the last ten years it was 108, so that in the last ten, after the closing of the mints, agricultural prices were rather higher than in the previous ten years. Then the prices of seven food grains at selected centres were shown to be exactly the same on an average in the four years before the closing of the mints as in the four years after, and in the five years, 1897 to 1901, they were 27 per cent. higher, though this may have been partly due to famine and plague during that period. There was, therefore, no proof whatever of a fall in agricultural prices due to the closing of the mints, though that was frequently alleged to be the case. On the other hand taking the prices of exports and imports at Calcutta, they were almost exactly the the same as they were in 1873. Sir Edward Sassoon, M. P., who presided spoke highly of the ability displayed by Mr. Robertson in the preparation of his elaborate and lucid paper, but did not accept all his conclusions, nor did some of the subsequent speakers, Mr. J. M. Maclean for example, who frankly declared that he had never been able to admire this new revolutionary scheme. It was nothing but a bastard kind of bi-metallism. It would have been easier for England to have provided some millions by way of loan to India in order to help her over her economical crisis. The system would work badly until some other remedy was applied by the Imperial Government. Mr. Maclean's complaint that while plenty of money can be found for Ireland or South Africa our national purse strings are always closed to India's claims seemed to meet with general approval by both supporters and opponents of the present currency policy. Mr. A. R. Bonus, a Bombay district officer, now at home on leave, made a useful and thoughtful contribution to a valuable discussion that will repay careful attention when published in the Society's Journal.

THE RECALCITRANT BOERS.

Mr. Swift MacNeill must find the present "rapprochement" between the Government and the Nationalists rather irksome, for in the altered circumstances his opportunities for pursuing his favourite occupation of ministerial pin-pricking must necessarily be curtailed. However, he is endeavouring to keep his hand in as well as he can by exploiting the case of the remnant of Boer prisoners in India and Ceylon, who are being detained in those countries because they refuse either to take the oath of allegiance or sign the declaration accepting the Vereeniging terms of surrender. It appears that there are 800 of these recalcitrants in India and 30 in Ceylon. Mr. Austen Chamberlain stated the other day that General Botha is to send a messenger to them to explain to them the desirability of making the declaration, and it will be interesting to see what comes of this. It is to be hoped that the messenger selected will not be De Wet! Mr. A. Chamberlain has further stated that the prisoners will not be sent back to South Africa unless they take the oath or make the declaration, but he added in reply to Mr. William Redmond that there would, he thought, be no difficulty in letting them go to some other country. Mr. MacNeill has shown great irritation because his questions on the subject addressed to the War Secretary have been answered

by the younger Mr. Chamberlain, who during his father's absence has been the Colonial Office representative in the House of Commons. When last night Mr. A. Chamberlain got up to answer one of Mr. MacNeill's question the latter protested. "Mr. Speaker," said or rather spluttered the Hon. Member for Donegal, "this is a question which comes under the purview of the Secretary of State for War. But it is to be answered, not by that right hon. gentleman, nor by the Colonial Secretary, but by a gentleman who is simply repeating the information which he has obtained at the Colonial Office. As this is a matter affecting personal liberty, I am perfectly justified in deferring the question until the Colonial Secretary returns." The Speaker smilingly said if Mr. Austen Chamberlain was reading the information which he had obtained from the Colonial Office he was the proper person to answer the question, and Mr. MacNeill for the time being subsided. But a moment or two later he was on his feet again to ask the Secretary of State for War, to whom he had addressed questions on a matter coming distinctly within the purview of his office—namely, the liberty and treatment of a little short of one thousand men, who were at present in India, Bermuda, and Ceylon as Boer prisoners of war, whether these men——but before he could get any further the Speaker called him to order, but eventually allowed the mercurial member to have his way. All Mr. MacNeill wanted to know as a matter of practice (he pleaded) was whether the custody and control of these prisoners of war rested with the Colonial Office or with the War Department; and, if with the War Department, he wished to ask why the Secretary of State for War did not answer his questions with reference to these men instead of leaving them to be answered by the Colonial Office. With characteristic superciliousness Mr. Brodrick replied:—The hon member has asked me a perfectly new question, and I suggest he should put it down on the paper"—a suggestion that was received with Nationalist cries of "oh!" and the remark "Bravely answered." Mr. MacNeil purposes to return to the charge on Monday by asking the Colonial Secretary himself if he be in his place on the Treasury Bench: (1) Under what authority, statutory or otherwise, have Boers, taken prisoners in the late war, who have been deported to India, Ceylon, or Bermuda, been detained in imprisonment, and in many instances treated as common criminals, for nearly a twelvemonth after the conclusion of the peace. (2) How many Boer prisoners of war are at present detained in Bermuda, and under what circumstances are they now detained, and when will they be sent back to South Africa; and (3) At what stations in India are Boers, who have been taken prisoners in the late war, imprisoned at the present time, and what are the numbers of the Boers detained at each station; by whose authority and on whose responsibility was a communication made to Boers thus imprisoned that default in taking the oath of allegiance would prolong their stay in the hotter districts, whereas the taking by them of that oath would secure their removal to cool hill stations; and what course does the War Office intend to take with reference to these prisoners.

Lord George Hamilton is on Monday next to present a Bill the object of which is to remove doubts as to the mode of execution of certain contracts entered into on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

UNDESIRABLE ALIENS.

I once heard an attaché of the French Embassy make a speech in which he boasted of this country importing anarchical and other undesirable Frenchmen. It is beginning to be found that we may have too much of a good or rather a bad thing; and the agitation against the weaker or baser sort of aliens is growing in strength daily. The movement will be helped by a question which I understand Mr. Claud Hay is to ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs next week. Lord Cranborne will be asked whether his attention has been drawn to the case of a Frenchman who, at the Old Bailey, on the 10th February, 1903, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for robbery with violence, and who was shown to have been banished from France for ten years after being convicted eight times in that country, and to have been living on the immoral earnings of women in London; and whether representations will be made to the French Government with the object of stopping the deportation to this Country of French persons who have been banished from France on account of their criminality. Sir Howard Vincent also intends to ask the Home Secretary a pertinent question relating to the same subject. Sir Howard wishes to know if inquiry is made in the Country of origin with regard to the antecedents therein of an alien applicant for letters of naturalisation as a British subject; or what steps are taken to ascertain if the alien's presence in the United Kingdom is not due to a sentence of deportation from his Native Country for some criminal act; and, further, what is the period of residence in the United Kingdom required before naturalisation, and what fee or evidence of means is necessary. There is another point that ought to be tackled. Englishmen to the edification of our foreign detractors are for ever complaining about the state of certain London streets in the West End, particularly after dark. But I think if the police were asked they would say that both Piccadilly and Regent Street would be comparatively unobjectionable in this respect were it not for foreign importations. Twenty or 25 years ago these foreign women paraded only a corner of Regent Street; now they swarm all over that thoroughfare along Piccadilly, and have spread even as far as South Kensington.

DISABILITIES OF NATIVE CHRISTIANS IN MYSORE.

The unstarred questions in Parliament yesterday included one of some importance put down by Sir Henry Fowler, who asked his predecessor if his attention had been called to a decision of the Chief Court of Mysore, in the case of Dasappa vs. Chikkamma, in which a convert to Christianity was, by reason of his change of faith, deprived of the right of guardianship over his children and of other civil rights; whether the Durbar intimated their readiness to remove by legislation these disabilities so far as they relate to rights of property; and whether any steps had been taken with respect to this legislation. As the point raised is a very interesting one, especially in connection with the insincere talk of certain pestilential busybodies about the superiority of the rule in Native States over the rule in British India Lord George Hamilton's reply is worth quoting "in extenso." "I am," he [illegible] "aware of the case referred to by my right hon-able friend which occured in 1895, but my attention has not been called to any cases of similar hardship as having arisen since then. The Mysore Government have recognised that some action towards reducing the disabilities of converts from Hinduism is both equitable and necessary, but have added that "the exact point at which legislation ought to stop, and to what conditions and limitations the rules of inheritance of the Hindu Law when relaxed should be subjected so as to protect co-parceners remaining in the religion of their birth from avoidable and vexatious interference and annoyance, requires most careful consideration." The Durbar, I understand, has the question still under consideration. Having regard to the views which they have expressed and to the fact that the Maharajah has only recently succeeded to administrative powers, I think that the matter may be left to the Mysore Government. I may add that the India Act XXI. of 1850 has been applied to the station at Bangalore." An interesting fact has been disclosed in another answer by Lord George Hamilton. His Majesty's Government had at one time under their consideration in consultation with other Powers the question of bestowing an international medal upon those who took part in the defence of the Legations at Pekin. This medal was not in any way to take the place of such medals or decorations as each State might think well to confer upon its own nationals.

In consequence, however, of an absence of unanimity among the Powers concerned, it was finally decided to abandon the proposal. One would like to know who raised an objection to the proposal. Was it the Kaiser? It is just the sort of thing he would do. If he was the objector perhaps he might have been appeased if the other Powers had consented to the design for the medal being a mailed fist.

OLLA PODRIDA.

For real up to date twentieth century journalistic enterprise the "London Gazette" would take a great deal of beating. In last Tuesday's issue of that publication it is announced that the following have been appointed to the Personal Staff of the Commander-in-Chief in India:—To be Military Secretary.—Brev. Col. H I. W. Hamilton, D.S.O., A. D. C. To be Assistant Military Secretary and Interpreter.—Brev.-Lieut.-Col. W. R. Birdwood, 11th Bengal Lancers To be Aides-de-Camp.—Brev.-Maj. R. J. Marker, D. S. O., Coldstream Guards; Brev.-Maj. F.J. Maxwell, V.C., D.S.O., 18th Bengal Lancers; Capt. V. R. Brooke, D.S.O., 9th Lancers. As not much more than nine months have elapsed since the above appointments were made, it would be unfair not to recognise this smart piece of work on the part of the Editor of the "London Gazette." But as he would probably be the first to admit, the credit is not entirely his, that it should be possible for the "London Gazette" to notify the appointments to Lord Kitchener's staff in less than a year after they were made is also partly due to the great resources of the India Office and partly to the lightning-like rapidity with which, as everybody knows, the War Office always performs its duties. "Palmam qui meruit ferat."

Lord George Hamilton is, I hear, to be asked on Monday whether it is proposed to abolish the lance in the Indian Cavalry. The abolition of that weapon in the British Cavalry, except for ornamental purposes is meeting with some objection on the part of certain members of Parliament; but Mr. Brodrick, in spite of the motto of his family, seems in no way inclined to reconsider the matter. The motto of the Brodricks is "A Cuspide Corona" which being interpreted meaneth "A crown from a lance."

Apropos of the proposal that the present Viceroy's office should be extended beyond the customary period of five years, it may be pointed out that the motto of his Excellency's namesake Earl Howe is "Let Curzon hold what Curzon held."

MAHOMEDANS AND WATER BY METER.

A RELIGIOUS OBJECTION.

The following representation has been addressed to the Chairman and the members of the Standing Committee of the Corporation of Bombay by the Mutavalis and Trustees of various Mosque and the Mahomedan community of Bombay. In consequence of the notices issued by the Municipal Commissioner to all the trustees or Mutavalis of the Mosques in Bombay, an emergent public meeting of the Mahomedans, representing all the sections of the community, was held at the Mosque known by the name of Ismail Habib at Memon Moholla on 26th March, at 9 p. m. There it was unanimously resolved to make the following representation against the measure of supplying water to the Mosque by meter:—

We regret very much to bring it to your notice that the proposed measure has excited a very bitter and undesirable feeling amongst the Mahomedans. It must be so because the use of water in the Mosque touches the question of religious injunctions of the Mahomedans. Our objections to the proposed measure are summarised in the following paragraph:—

No other communities except Mahomedans have to use water in Mosque under religious injunctions. We the Mahomedans have got religious text about the use of water for Nimaz and other religious purposes. The Nimaz is a positive injunction upon every Mahomedan. Wazoo or ablution is an imperative condition precedent to the Nimaz. In these matters the Mahomedans have to follow the religious instructions very strictly.

It is distinctly and authoritatively stated in the Alamgiri (an important book on the Mahomedan religious questions) which contains the summary of several other religious books such as Hidaya and Durul-Mukhtar that the water shall not be purchased or sold for Wazoo in the Mosque. The Mosque funds are strictly prohibited from being use for the purchase of water. Thus it would be evident to the committee that the Mahomedans are enjoined not to purchase water or use purchased water for Wazoo in Mosque.

We firmly believe that the Committee would therefore be pleased either to cancel or modify the resolution by which the Commissioner has been authorised to issue the notices in question so far as they relate to the introduction of water in Mosques, and thus remove the cause of heartburning excitement, discontent and commotion that has been caused in our community and thereby earn the gratitude of a large number of their co-citizens.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

The sixth Ordinary General meeting of the Oriental Agency Company, Limited, Bombay, was held on Saturday afternoon, at their registered office, Moti Bazar, Bombay under the presidency of Mr. Dattatraya Balwant Chitnis. The report of the directors for the year ending 31st October 1902 stated: During the last year it was, after four years' experience, considered advisable by the directors and shareholders, that, in order to minimize the risk of leaving large sums of moneys in the hands of the company's constituents the exports business should be limited to such persons only as could be relied upon for prompt payment of the moneys due from them to the company, and that the import business should be encouraged and extended as much as possible. The agents, therefore, could do comparatively less export business during the year under report and, consequently, the profits of the company in that branch were smaller. Out of the balance lying to the credit of the constituents on the 31st October 1902 about Rs. 25000 only remain to be recovered now, and Rs. 20,010-6-6 out of deposits and more than half of the balance of the constituents remaining with the company have been paid off. Several of the shareholders not having cared to consider the repeated requests made and notices sent by the managing agents, asking them to pay off the amounts due on the unpaid calls of their shares, the directors had, for obvious reasons, no alternative but to exercise the right of forfeiting their shares and to transfer the amount already paid on those shares to the reserve fund. The amount under this head, according to the last report, was Rs. 2390-3-0, which with Rs. 2302-0-0, the amount of the above forfeited shares, comes to Rs. 4692-3-0, of this Rs. 2300 have been utilized towards wiping off certain bad debts, incurred during the last four years. So that the amount now available under this head is Rs 2392-3-0. During the year under report, the company earned a net profit of Rs 1806-3-10. Add amount carried forward from last year's report Rs 2003-15-2, total Rs 3810-3-0. This the directors proposed should be appropriated as under:—To be paid as dividend at Rs 3 8-0 per share on 1082 shares of Rs 45 each Rs 3787-0-0 balance to be carried forward Rs 23-3-0, total Rs 3810-3-0. The report and the audited balance sheet were adopted and a dividend of Rs 3-8-0 per share of Rs 46 declared free of Income Tax.

Rao Saheb Vasanji Trikamji Mulji and Mr. Frank Oliveira were reelected directors of the company.

Mr. Vishnu Jivaji Pagnis was reappointed the company's auditor for the next year and his remuneration fixed.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following are the results of the races sailed on Saturday.

Yachts Handicap (Class A) Race, sailed at 3-15 p.m.

Names of Boats.	H'cap Al'ces.	Entered by	First round.	Time of arrival.	Corrected time.
	M S		H M S	H M S	H M S
Forella	Scr	Mr C T R Scovell	4 22 35	5 21 25	2 6 25
Sapphire	4 12	Capt Muter, R E & Mr R H H Hopkins	4 27 1	5 29 14	2 10 2
Turquoise	4 12	Mr C A R Crommelin	4 28 14	5 30 35	2 11 23
Melody	10 30	Mr Bernard Triggs	4 33 51	5 41 52	2 16 22

Sapphire flying protest flag on first round.
Time-limit 6-15 p.m.
Course No. 8 twice round=12·6 miles, Wind W N W. Strength moderate.
1st prize won by Forella.

Yachts Handicap (Class B) Race sailed at 3 p.m.

Names of Boats.	H'cap Al'ces	Entered by.	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
	M S		H M S	H M S
Trixie	3 12	Mr A M Monteath	4 59 24	1 56 12
Pixie	3 12	Mr E R Smetham	4 59 58	1 56 46
Mannikin	4 00	Officers, R A	5 4 5	2 0 5
Janetta	Scr	Officers, R E	5 8 0	2 8 0

Course No. 2=9·6 miles. 1st prize won by Trixie.

Tomtit Class Race, sailed at 2-45 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Time of Arrival.
Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson	4 10 1
Meg	Mr C H Byrne	4 13 5
Lapwing	Mr E C Richards	4 18 46
Coralie	Mr G B Adamson	4 25 14
Midget	Officers, R A	4 30 33
Titmouse	Major J N Pollard	Did not start.

Course No. 2=6·6 miles.
1st prize won by Tomtit and 2nd prize won by Meg.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

		£
1.	Budget estimate of remittance during 1902-03	16,500,000
2.	Remitted from 1st April 1902 to 21st March 1903 by Council Bills	18,029,376
	By Gold	500,2[illegible]3
3.	Remitted in excess of Budget Estimate	2,029,649

THE NATIVE STATES AND THE ARMY.

NEED FOR REMODELLING.

SPEECH BY THE AGA KHAN.

His Highness the Aga Khan made an important and suggestive speech at Wednesday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. After dwelling on the great need of education in India, his Highness passed to the question of utilising in a better way the energies of the Native Princes in the cause of Imperial defence. There was a great need of funds for education, scientific and general, the question was where the money was to come from. The Aga Khan continued:—I am one of those who feel profoundly convinced that the first duty of the Government of India, as the guardians of this country, to the people of India, is to maintain the military power of this Empire at such a standard of numerical strength and efficiency as to make not only the success of a war with Russia a foregone conclusion, but so as to prevent even the most Chauvinistic of Russian Tsars from interfering with our many legitimate political and commercial interests in the various independent Asiatic States that border our vast and extended frontier. However, if methods could be found by which, without reducing either the effective strength of the Army in time of war or from its efficiency as a military instrument, Government could at the same time reduce the burden of the military budget, I think no considerations of trouble or labour in bringing about such a result ought to be allowed to prevail as against the fact that it will enable the Government of India to devote so many millions a year towards a system of national education. Here I may say, my Lord, that I recognise that no reduction in the number of British troops in India is for the present possible. But with the Indian Army the case is different. First of all, if short service was introduced and a system not only of regimental reserves but of a permanent territorial reserve was formed, it could be brought about that though the peace establishment of the Indian Army and its cost would be less than at present, yet its effective strength in time of war would be greater. This is the system adopted by almost every European Government, including Russia and Turkey, and also by Japan. My Lord, another step which I would respectfully urge, not only from the standpoint of economy but also from that of political expediency, as also in the interest of justice is, that a certain and limited number of the scions of the noblest houses of India such as have passed through the Imperial Cadet Corps be granted commissions in the Indian Army. Your Excellency, by creating the Imperial Cadet Corps, has shown not only your generous sympathy with the aristocracy of India, but by an act of far seeing statesmanship demonstrated your anxious solicitude that honourable careers may be open to the younger members of ruling families and the noblest houses of India. But, my Lord, the formation of the Imperial Cadet Corps has not only caused general rejoicing and gratitude, especially among the aristocracy, but also has raised hopes that some at least of the most successful cadets will be nominated to commissions in the Indian Army. I most earnestly beg of your Excellency that, if possible, a definite undertaking be given that at least some of the most successful cadets will thus be given commissions so as to fulfil the expectations that have been formed. My Lord, to permanently exclude all the upper classes of British India from ever serving their Emperor in the defence of their own country is, I venture to submit, incompatible with those noble principles of justice and generosity which have all along been accepted as determining the character of British rule in India.

AN IMPERIAL SYSTEM.

There is one more suggestion in this connection that I would like to make, in common justice alike to the taxpayers of British India and the Rulers and subjects of Native States. The suggestion is that after the glorious and soul stirring ceremony held at Delhi it will be an act of wise statesmanship not to allow the spirit of solidarity and common interest which was witnessed there to remain unutilised for the welfare of the Empire, My Lord, as things stand at present the Imperial Army is bound to defend not only British India but the whole country, including the Native States. This, I submit, is unjust alike to the people of British India as also the Rulers of Native States, for the burden of meeting the entire expenditure of Imperial Army falls at present exclusively on the taxpayers of British India, while on the other hand the Rulers of Native States—representatives of ancient and warlike dynasties, in whom the cherished traditions of a chequered past are still preserved—are precluded from taking their legitimate place in the defence of this great Empire. Of course, my Lord, I am aware of the existence of the Imperial Service Troops, but their numbers are much smaller than the proportion according to population that would have to be maintained by the Native States if in India there was a system of recruiting according to population or territorial extent. My object in mentioning this is not to suggest that an additional burden be imposed on the shoulders of Native States nor that any Imperial bills be presented to the Rulers of these States for payment. But when, my Lord as at present, a large irregular armed force is maintained by the various Rulers and a large expenditure is borne by their subjects, it is (specially after the great Imperial cermony at Delhi, when the collective devotion of the whole of India to the person and throne of the King Emperor was declared to the world) clearly to the welfare of both the Imperial and feudatory Governments to bring this armed but practically wasted force not only to the highest standard of efficiency but also to bring it within the system of Imperial defence, of course under the direct peace and war command of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

EUROPEAN PRECEDENTS.

My Lord, to make such a force really efficient and to win for it the confidence of the public, of course it would be necessary to place a small number of carefully picked British officers in charge, just as has been done with such unique success in the case of the Egyptian Army. My Lord, what has been carried out in Egypt in spite of the great difficulties connected with the British occupation of that province and in spite of the constant intrigues of some of the Great Powers and the interference of Turkey, the suzerain of Egypt, ought to be done easily enough with the Native States, whose Rulers one and all deem it their greatest privilege to be under the paramountcy and protection of British power. My Lord, I admit this proposal as submitted on the present occasion will appear to be the crude and visionary fancy of an irresponsible dreamer, but the presence at the present moment at the head of the Indian Army of the great and most distinguished General who carried out those remarkable reforms in the Egyptian Army and raised even the despised fellaheen to be trustworthy and loyal troops worthy of fighting by the side of the flower of the British Army emboldens me to hope that this proposal may commend itself to your Excellency's Government. My Lord, this method of placing the whole of their forces under the direction of the Imperial Commander-in-Chief and under the control of superior officers nominated by the Imperial Commander-in-Chief was accepted after the unification of Germany by the Rulers of Saxony, Wurtemberg, Baden and all the other smaller States of the German Empire. Yet the rulers of these States had been, up till then, Rulers of International Sovereign States and the equals of the Kings of Prussia. But with Imperial unity it was at once accepted by all as a self-evident axiom that there could be no particularism in military affairs. What was found necessary by all the Rulers of German States is, I venture to suggest, equally necessary in India, only even more so. Here there are no International sovereigns, no equal allies, but one and all feudatories, and tributories, proud to acknowledge in a spirit of whole-hearted loyalty and devotion the absolute paramountcy of the Imperial Government. My Lord, then why should this particularism in military affairs, which means in practice burdening the Imperial Exchequer with maintaining a larger force than its proper share and, at the same time, burdening the treasuries of the feudatories with the cost of a force that is practically useless for its only use, namely, Imperial defence, be allowed to continue? My Lord, such a system as has been suggested above would, of course, add enormously not only to the influence of the Rulers of these States, but would make them important participators in the responsibility and privilege of fighting for their Emperor and defending their own country. My Lord, I fear that this suggestion may perhaps be misapprehended in certain quarters, but I would appeal to the patriotism of the Rulers of the Native States and ask them to consider whether such a course will not in the end be found to be in the best and highest interest of all—preventing a considerable waste of resources which are sadly needed in the present state of the country for the great work of national education and bringing appreciable relief to the Exchequers of both the Imperial Government and the Native States. Of course, my proposition implies that in proportion as the irregular troops of Native States are brought under the supervision of British officers to the standard of efficiency and included within the regular system of Imperial defence, the Indian Army maintained by the Imperial Government will be correspondingly reduced.

THE PART OF THE CHIEFS.

My Lord, every care must, of course, be taken that such reorganised troops of each Native State would wear the uniforms of their own State and carry the colours of their Chief and all the traditional emblems associated with each princely House. The Chiefs, moreover, would be able to command the allegiance of the troops not merely as Rulers but also as their Honorary Commanders, I think, my Lord, such an arrangement will greatly enhance the dignity and prestige of the several Chiefs. Again, my Lord, if the personal inclination of the Ruler was, as it probably in the great majority of cases will be, towards an active military life, he could by studying military science become also the active Commander of his troops and with the advice of the British officers supervising his troops be able to command his own men in time of war. This would be, if I am right analogous to the position of the German ruling Princes towards their own particular army, and what has been done with such conspicuous success in Germany may, there is every reason to hope, be achieved with equal success in India. My Lord, the spirit of unity which moved the German Princes during the ceremony held in the Hall of Mirrors to this day breathes though the German system of defence. Is it too much to hope that that spirit of loyalty and devotion, which was so evident in the great ceremony at Delhi, may live for ever in India as an active force in our system of Imperial defence and out of it may come not only a greater military power under the control of the Imperial Goverment than at present, but also release for both the Imperial Government and the Native States the resources by which they can through systematic education raise the whole standard of general intelligence and advance the moral welfare and the material prosperity of this great country.

THE ALLEGED NEPALESE CONSPIRACY CASE.

The further hearing of this case was resumed in the Court of the Joint Magistrate at Benares on Tuesday the 24th instant.]

Bhairo Shina, shop-keeper of Manikarnika, said that he had accompanied the Kotwal when he went to arrest the nine Nepalese in the Laltaghat Dharmshala and recounted the finding of the box and arms. The Nepalese said they had come for bathing.

Khurshed Ahmad, head constable, Rajghat chouki, called with his register, said: I am at Rajghat, and my duty is to report on the newcomers to the Dharmsbala there, which I do regularly every evening between 7 and 10 p. m. I write everything in a register, which has columns in which any conveyance or arms found with the pilgrims are entered. In my register there is an entry below the date 7th January, saying one Santbi Nepali, with four other men, one woman and a boy, came to the Dharmshala, and went away on the 9th. No other Nepalese came to the Dharmshala before or after this date. Witness was shown the nine Nepalese arrested at the Laltaghat Dharamshala, and said; I did not see any of them at the Rajghat Dharamshala. It is my duty to see all the new comers to the Dharmshala. None of these came to me besides Santbir. No other Nepali new comer is entered in my register.

Mahadeo Prasad, Munshi in charge of the Rajghat Dharmshala (from the side of the owners), was the next witness examined. He said: I am a servant of Jeetwal Girdhare Lal, proprietor of the Dharamshala. My duty there is to make all arrangements for the arrivals, including food, if the people are poor, Travellers are called before the police who report on them. Witness was shown the nine Nepalese arrested at Laltaghat. He identified seven of them who had stayed at his Dharamshala. He said they had come about noon on a day about two months ago. He had seen them on the evening of the day they arrived when they were cooking their food. He told them as usual to go to the police for registration. He did not know whether they went or not. He enquired afterwards if they had got their names written; they said yes. They were at the Dharamshala for three days, and went out on the fourth after abusing and quarrelling. Witness pointed to Dhanabir, and said he was the man who said they had been sent there by the Jamadar, and would leave the Dharmshala only when he came.

After the witness the eight Nepalese arrested with Padam Sinha in the Laltaghat Dharmshala were examined. Their names are Dhanabir, Ram Bahadur, Budhibal, Mansa Ram, Sinnabir, Renra Sinha, Lilanar, Churamani, All of them told the same story, the substance of which is as under, except the last two, who were enlisted by Ranabir Sinha Subadar, and kept for two days at his own house at Pande ki Howli, and sent to Laltaghat only one day previous to their arrest. They said: We were enlisted at Gorakhpur by Fateh Bahadur, for service in the Panna State, on Rs 8 a month, and brought to Benares by Ranabir Subadar, and were stayed at the Rajghat Dharmshala, where we stayed for three days. When the man in charge there said we could not stay there further according to the Dharmshala rules, we were taken by a man who is only known to us as Havildar, to the Nepali Rani's Dharmshala at Laltaghat. (All identified Amar Bahadur as the Havildar who took them to Laltaghat.) Their names were not entered by the police while they were at Rajghat. They could not say why Fateh Bahadur remained behind at Gorakhpur. They all of them identified Mahadeo, witness, as the man who sent them away from Rajghat. All the seven who were at Rajghat went to Laltaghat where they were two days when two others named Liladhar and Churamani joined them, and on the night of the 3rd day they were arrested. Two kukries were found, one with Mansa Ram, and the other with Budhibal.

Madanman Sinha son of Ranabir Subadar was the next witness examined. He said Fateh Bahadur is my brother. I know some English, I identify telegram No. 129 ex L. as the one sent by me at the order of my father to Fateh Bahadur at Gorakhpur, because at that time Narendrabir had gone to Motihari and no one was in the house to look after the feeding of the men who had come. I sent this message three or four days after my father had come back with the enlisted men from Gorakhpur. I did not know exactly were Narendrabir had gone but people said he had gone to Motihari. Narendrabir did not tell me anything before his going. I was examined by the Magistrate on a date I do not remember. Yes I remember to have said before the Magistrate on the 16th February that Narendra, when going to Satna, asked me to send for Fateh Bahadur, and I sent this message consequently:

"You got expenses come here with uncle sharp, others not required."

By "uncle" is meant Amar Bahadur who had gone with Fateh Bahadur to arrange for the marriage of his daughter. By sentence "others not required" is meant there was nobody at Benares when Narendra had gone to arrange for the feeding of the enlisted men, and we are poor people. I identify my signature on this telegram. I identify also the message 2.3 ex AA. from Jajni Gansa Kumari Devi to Narendrabir at Motihari, saying "start seeing telegram" as the one sent by me. I signed for Jajni who is my sister and is married to Deoraj Guru. I sent this message because there was no arrangement for the feeding of the men who had come. My father had asked me to do so. I wired in the name of my sister because all letters from Panna and other places come in her name and Narendrabir Jang sends his letters in her name. Narendra lives in a separate house but sometimes stops with us.

Jaikishun Das, son of Ballabh Das, Gujrati bania, aged 22 years, spoke to having received a currency note for Rs. 1,000 and another for Rs. 100 from Maharaj Deo Shumshere Jang as the price of certain ornaments sold to him. He had no record of the transaction. The note was given to Nepali Mukhiaraja of Assi (meaning Jagatbir Jang, brother of Narendrabir), in lieu of certain ornaments pawned by him for Rs. 1,000. This transaction also was not entered in the books.

The hearing was then adjourned till Saturday, the 28th.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MARCH 29.

Sunday.—A shallow diffused low pressure area covering a large extent of country is shown in Upper India. This morning rain has continued in Baluchistan, and light rain ands now have fallen in Kashmir, Quetta, Sonemarg and Minimarg have received half an inch. The weather is cloudy and unsettled in Baluchistan and Upper India, especially in the Himalayas and sub-montane districts, but the disturbance is not of much importance. No rain has fallen during the past day in Assam or Bengal, but pressure is again low in West Bengal and southerly winds are setting in at the head of the Bay. Conditions are favourable for the occurrence of thunderstorms and norwesters, specially in East Bengal and Assam, Fine weather prevails generally in other parts of the country.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 28TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts in all districts except in the Punjab and the Indus Valley and at Agra, Cawnpore and Cuddapah where a brisk to rapid fall has taken place.

Winds are south-westerly or north-westerly at most of the reporting stations. The force has been fresh to strong at Jamnagar.

Temperature shows a tendency to rise and is now in excess of normal in several places. The maximum ranged from 107° at Cuddapah to 80° at Dwarka and the minimum from 58° at Jubulpore to 80° at Cochin.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Sind and at Indore, Bombay, Goa, Karwar, Calicut and Masulipatam. Humidity changes are generally small.

Rain in light showers fell at Colombo.

Weather continues fine with passing clouds over the reporting area.

Yesterday's Simla report says:—"Another shallow depression is affecting weather in West Persia, where the barometer is falling and skies are overcast."

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.

INQUIRY AT LAHORE

The Police Commission sat at Lahore on Thursday Mr. A. Anderson, Commissioner of Lahore, was of opinion that reform was more urgently required in superior officers and investigating officers, and the general character of his proposals was an increase of pay and improvement in the personnel and numbers. He considered improvement to be as necessary at the top as at the bottom, and desired to see more zeal and energy, less departmentalism and a greater sense of justice. He also thought that there was too little personal relation between the police officer and the people. He stated that the men now coming out from England for the superior staff were good and he did not think a change was called for, though enlisting men at the age of 18 to 20 with a University course of two years might be an improvement. He would employ natives up to the grade of Assistant Superintendent on the lines of Extra-Assistant Commissioner, some being direct appointments and some promotion from Inspectors. Mr. Anderson was in favour of the formation of a Provincial Police Service consisting of Inspectors and Extra-Assistant Superintendents.

Mr. H. C. Atkins, Deputy Commissioner, thought the police were as good as could be expected taking into account their hardships and temptations, but he considered that their methods were antiquated and oppressive. He did not think that the raising of pay and petty alterations in the system of training and recruiting would get at the root of the evils in the police. Pay must be raised all round and that might possibly raise the character of the force gradually, but he was more in favour of radical alterations in the system. Personnally, he had not suffered much from friction, but he knew that the present system of dual controlled to friction and had many disadvantages. His own idea was to (1) increase the number of districts by 30 per cent; (2) make the Deputy Commissioner the administrative officer for the district putting him over the police in the way that he controlled his tehsildars; (3) give him one or more Assistant Commissioners; (4) separate entirely the administrative from the judicial, the District Magistrate and the District Judge being in most districts one and the same person with Assistant Magistrates and Judges under him; (5) make the police a seperate service only up to Inspectors or Station House Officers; (6) allow the Police Assistant Commissioner to take security under section 107, 109 and 110, subject to appeal to the Deputy Commissioner; and (7) put the Commissioner in the same relation to the Deputy Commissioner for police work as for revenue work.

Captain H. T. Dennys, District Superintendent of Police, expressed the opinion that the subordinate police were inefficient and corrupt, but not more so than the class from which they were drawn. They had few friends and supporters, but many enemies.

Reform was required, according to Captain Dennys, in all sections, such reform being based on improved status, pay and prospects.

A number of native witnesses were called, their evidence being not altogether unfavourable to the efficiency of the Punjab Force.

The Police Commission concluded its sittings in Lahore on Friday, when the Deputy Commissioner of Hossiarpur, Mr. P.J. Fagan, was the first witness called. Compared with the standard of desirability and possibility, he thought the standard attained at present was defective in a material degree. The public held the police in low esteem owing to the widespread corruption, absence of efficiency, the want of a really professional detective element in investigation and the prevalence of methods which might be called amateur. Reform, he considered, was probably needed, in all ranks, but mainly in the lower grades. While favouring an increase of pay, he did not do so as a cure, even partial, for corruption as it was no remedy. He was an advocate of the raising of the general capacity and professional qualifications of the investigating Officers and a more vigilant and stirner attitude towards corruption and oppression. Speaking of the system of investigation practised in the Punjab he characterised it as antiquated and wooden, the work being as much a laughing stock as an object of fear to the non-criminal and criminal public alike. Evidence of the most worthless nature was produced in Court, only to be rejected at the trial or on appeal, with much useless expenditure of public time and money. The remedy for this state of things was an improvement in the capacity, quality and character of the investigating staff, together with a closer and more intelligent and critical supervision on the part of superior officers.

Mr. G. A. Cocks, Assistant Superintendent, was of opinion that all above Inspectors stood fairly in the public estimation; but those below often alienated public sympathy and confidence by abuse of their powers, by the use of objectionable methods and by their want of integrity. He advocated such reform of constables, sergeants and investigating officers as would give a force of men of a good class, properly paid and educated, capable of raising themselves above petty and corrupt habits. Such men at present were deterred from enlisting. The inconvenience and expense to the people caused by an investigation alienated the sympathy of the population at large. The practice of keeping several suspects, against whom there was little evidence, in what was practically confinement, made the police methods unpopular, though the people were agreed that no sympathy should be shown to the real suspect when discovered. Witnesses were deterred also from giving evidence by the knowledge that their attendance in Court often necessitated long journeys and prolonged absence from home.

Mr. Alex Broadway, a zemindar, held the view that the police were not unpopular and appeared to be quite satisfied with the present condition of affairs, though he suggested various matters tending towards improvement.

Khan Bahadur Syad Hasan Baksh, vice President, Municipal Committee, Multan, was also not altogether prepared to condemn the force. He believed that the adverse public opinion was largely due to ignorance. He admitted, however, that there was corruption and for the cure of this advocated the usual remedies, better men, better pay and closer supervision. These were also substantially the propositions of Dargas Mal, an Inspector of Police; who was also of opinion that if Natives of India were employed in the superior ranks, the work of investigation would be done in a more satisfactory manner owing to the better knowledge these officers would possess of the people and their customs.

MUNICIPAL AUDITOR'S LEAVE.

A QUESTION FOR THE CORPORATION.

At the next meeting of the Bombay Corporation the following correspondence will be considered:—

(a) Letter to the Municipal Secretary, dated the 16th March, 1903, from Mr. A. Thomson, Municipal Auditor:—

C. S. Reg., Art. 242 (a).
Mun. Act III, of 1888, Sect. 84 (2) (b)

"With reference to the rules noted at margin, I beg to request you will be so good as submit to the proper authority my application to be allowed 3 months' leave from the 1st April next, to enable me to proceed to the Hills for change and rest and that I may be permitted to make the necessary arrangements in conjunction with my colleague for the performance of my duties.

I have now been in Municipal service very nearly 7 years, which period, added to over 30 years service under Government, without any furlough or sick leave, makes me feel that it is absolutely necessary I should now have a short holiday to recuperate and hence the present application which, I trust, will be favourably considered."

(b) Memorandum from the Commissioner, No. 35351, dated the 23rd March forwarding the following report dated the 20th March 1903, from the Chief Accountant:—

"2. Under Section 84 (2) (b) of the Municipal Act the Standing Committee have the power to grant leave of absence for a period exceeding one month to any Municipal officer, the power of appointing whom is not vested in the Commissioner. I do not think that this section applies to the Municipal Auditors or that the Committee have the power to grant them leave. 'Municipal officers and servants to whom the leave rules adopted by the Corporation for the municipal service are applicable, are, in my opinion, those mentioned in Chapter IV of the Municipal Act, "viz" the Executive Engineer, the Health Officer, Municipal Secretary and other officers and servants provided for in the schedule prepared by the Commissioner under Section 79 of the Municipal Act. I do not see how the Municipal Auditors who are appointed under Section 136 (1) of the Municipal Act from year to year and who are not obliged to give their whole time to the Corporation can be brought under the operations of Chapter IV of the Municipal Act. As their service terminates at the end of each year it seems open to question, even though they may be re-elected from year to year whether their service is continuous if at the end of any particular year of service they lose their lien on their office. 3.—So far as I can see, there are no rules at present existing which govern the grant of leave to the Municipal Auditors. As their appointment is made by the Corporation every year, the sanction of that body is, I think, necessary to the grant of the leave applied for by Mr. Thomson. This is the first case of the kind that has occurred, and whether the Corporation are competent to grant leave by special Resolution, is a point which, I think, should be referred to the Municipal Solicitors for opinion."

A COOLIE CASE.

CHARGES AGAINST A PLANTER.

At Silchar on, March 23, before Mr. J. Johnston, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, the hearing of the first of two cases which have been pending for nearly a year and exciting considerable interest in planting circles was commenced. The complainant is a coolie named Sri Prosad Bhumij, who charges Mr. Alexander Rose, Manager of the Doloo Tea Estate, and certain chowkidars with assault and unlawful compulsory labour and wrongful confinement, the alleged offences having been committed on the 29th of March, last year. Similar offences, alleged by the same complainant against Mr. Rose to have been committed on the 1st of April last year from the subject of a second case which will be heard after the conclusion of the first. For the prosecution Babu Harri Chauran Das, Government Pleader, appeared, Mr. Donagh, barrister-at-law, with Babu Kalnonhan Dev, represented the defendant, and Babu Kamim Kumar Chander appeared to watch the case on behalf of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Mr. Donagh on behalf of Mr. Rose claimed that he should be tried by a mixed jury.

The Deputy Commissioner having placed the names of five Europeans summoned as jurors proceeded to draw three one by one from a hat. To two of the names objection was raised by Mr. Donagh.

Ultimately having three Europeans, Mr. Donagh said it was required to draw the remaining two jurors from a mixed lot of names but his instructions were that all the names now in the hat were of one class. He asked that the names of some of the Europeans summoned for the second case should be placed in the hat so as to secure a mixed ballot.

After some argument the Court assented to one name being added to those in the hat, namely, Mr. Bryce Crozier, who was drawn unchallenged together with a native.

This completed the five required to form the jury which was consituted as follows:—Messrs. R. H. Talbot (Chairman), J. C. Balfour, H. Davy, Bryce Crozier, and Babu Davi Prosad Dev.

The Government Pleader opened the case for the prosecution by reading sections 342, 352 and 374 of the Indian Penal Code, under which the defendants were charged. The facts of the case he said were simple, Sir Prosad, the complainant, came to that district about 13 years ago. It was not a fact that he was recruited on any garden, He came to the district of his own accord and first took up service under a bullock driver named Mungal Sing, who now lived in a village close to Doloo Tea Estate. After serving under this man for some years he married a girl on the Dolvo Estate and came to that garden. He worked at Doloo for some years and then went to work on the railway in the North Cachar hills. It would appear in evidence that Mr. Cresswell, as representative of the gardens in that part of the district, went into North Cachar and arrested such coolies as were pointed out by the chowkidars of the gardens and were sent back to the gardens whether under agreement or not. It seemed that Sir Prosad was put under agreement in 1898, and complainant stated that he worked out the whole period. Mr. Rose had made some varying statements as to what part of the time complainant had worked. It seemed that he had been on the railway of about 12 months and at the end of March he came to see his family, having a wife and child on the garden. He took leave of the railway inspector who was in charge of the gang he belonged to. He stopped at Damcherrea with an ex-coolie who also had a wife and children on the Doloo Tea Estate. This was on the 27th March, a Thursday, next day he started for Doloo. He came to a village near and sent word to his wife who was in a sugarcane field belonging to chowkidars. They came to him, assured him he would not be ill-treated and took him to the garden before Mr. Rose about 6 p. m. Mr. Rose told the Chowkidars to take him to the coolie lines and bring him up next day, viz., the 29th March. He was brought up and his wife and relatives being alarmed followed him to the office. Two men held him by the arms, and Mr. Rose flogged him four of five times with a big cane.

After he had been beaten complainant was taken to the lines and was afterwards allowed to go to his wife's room. There he was kept. On the Saturday he was compelled to go to work against his will. He told the chowkidars that he had their assurance he would not be ill-treated and that he would not go out to work because he was not accustomed to work of the kind. They compelled him to go out that and the next day and so it went on for 8 or 10 days when he made his escape from the garden, namely, on Monday, 7th April. He arrived in Silchar too late to lodge a complaint that night but he engaged a pleader and a petition was drawn up and put before the Deputy Commissioner on the 8th. He was examined on that day and was told by his pleader he should come a week latter to know the date of hearing the case. He did not go back to the garden but remained in a village near. Friday being bazaar day he went in hoping he would find his wife and boy and meet them there. In the course of the trial he should have to put in certain letters written by Mr. Rose and it was for the Court to say whether complainant went to Doloo and remained there of his own accord or was he compelled to do so. Mr. Rose in this letter said that the complainant from the 29th March to the end of July remained on the garden.

Complainant gave evidence and was under cross examination when the Court rose for the day.

MR. DOOLEY ON THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

(With apologies to Mr. F. P. Dunne.)

Well, said Mr. Dooley, I see be th'Injian pa-apers that th'snow-white fabric in Georgie Curse-on's Victorya Mim'ryal is knock'd on its snow-white head be th' Caal-cutta folk.

What's that? asked Mr. Hennessey.

Hinnissy, said Mr. Dooley slowly, ye'er ign'rince iv pubic affairs bay-ond the seas is diplor'ble. Did ye nev'r hear of Georgie Curse-on, Vice-roy an' Impror of In-j-ia! Did ye nev'r hear iv the Gr-reat Dhur-bar at Dilly, whin Murray-jahs an'nathive chiefs, dressed in sthrings of ma-atchliss purls, and some exthra ne'ssary clothin,' prosthrated thim-sils before Georgie an' said,' Hail, See-zer Curse-on, th' dyin' saloot ye." How Georgie an'th'Am'rycan Vice-rayne mounted a monsthrous elly-fint and r-rode thro'th' impyral city iv Dilly, rispictfully follow'd be Jooks, Highnisses, ixcillincies, Af-guns, Pay-thans an' other naygurs. Oh, me frind, Georgie is prime: he is a real bucko.

What's he done? asked Hennessy.

What's he done? said Mr. Dooley with infinite scorn, what's he done? R-read his spayches, man. See how he run th' Dhur-bar. Ah, it was a gloryous spectacle. The sthreets iv th' gr-reat city were crowded with uniforms iv th' milith'ry an' th' polis th' gay coschooms iv Murray-jahs, jams, kin kobs, taj may hals, of guns, pay-thans, r ridin' on their sthately elly fints Th' procession was miles an' miles long. Labour an' Capital marched side be side, or any how labour was in its usual place, after th' Capitalists.

How about th' Mim'ryal? asked Mr. Henne sy.

Oh ravenous muttons, said Mr. Dooley, the Mim'ryal is th' thin ind of th' widge. It is not goin' to be errected on th' spashious Calcutta May'dan. Firth' mighty Bingal Chimber iv Commerce has took th' ma-atter up and said to Georgie: a Georgie, in the hot wither, Calcutta is bell f's us. Net e'r you, Georgie, f'r ye'll go as usual to th' saloorious hill station of Simla. Be so good as to take ye'er vanity ihe', says the Chimber.

What's he goin' to do? asked Hennessey.

Do, is it? Make a spaych, av coorse, said Mr. Dooley.—"Rangoon Gazette."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, MARCH 13.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major A McConaghey B I A
Capt F McConaghey B
Second Lieut O F Smith 9th B Lancers
Mr O Wolfe-Murray M Cov
Mr R W Chester M
Lieut-Col C J Mellis V C 1st Bo I
Major H F Holland 22nd P I
Lieut-Col J L Rose 1st Goorkha Rifles
Major H J Roche 6th Jat Lt Infy
Capt C S Lawson I M S
Lieut A H Ruddell R I M
Nursing Sister (Miss) L E Lingard I A N S

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col W Coates I M S, B furl to Oct 31 1903
Mr J A Bathurst B Cov 4 mo M C
Mr C J A Hoskins B 4 mo M C
Mr T W Steiner B furl on private affairs commuted to leave on M C and extended 3 mo
Mr G J McDonald B 4 mo M C (period beyond 1 mo and 3 days being extraordinary leave)
Mr T A Le Mesurier B 2 days' furl
Mr A S Kearns M 6 mo M C
Mr A W Varley Bo Cov 6 mo M C (last month and 8 days being extraordinary leave)
Mr A W Shepard B 4 mo furl

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut Col E A Waller R E B
Mr W V Wallace B
Mr H P Pedler B
Mr T A Le Mesurier B
Capt H W F Cooke 24th P I
Lieut P H Keen 2nd P I
Lieut-Col E P Youngerman I M S
Major F A London 2nd Moplah I
Capt H A F Knapton I M S
Capt W H Beach R E
Chief Engr W G K Mathews R I M

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

HOME.

An Irish Carpet Exhibition has been opened at the Grafton Galleries.

Avenue Theatre.—At this theatre, on the 10th there was produced a romantic play by Mr. Dick Ganthony entitled "The Prophecy."

British Association.—The Council have nominated Mr. Balfour as president for the Cambridge meeting in 1904, and recommend the acceptance of the invitation to meet in South Africa in 1905.

Ecclesiastical.—The Archbishops of Canterbury and York received on the 11th a deputation of Unionist members of Parliament who called attention to the lack of discipline among some of the clergy and the development of novel practices in church services. The Archbishop of Canterbury, in his reply to them, said that flagrant cases were very few, but in such cases toleration had passed its limits, and drastic action was essential.—The English Church Union held a meeting on the 7th to discuss the Clergy Discipline Bill.—The National Free Church Council opened its annual conference on the 10th.

Elections.—For Dublin University Mr. Campbell, K.C., Solicitor-General, has been returned with 1,923 votes, against 1,421 for Mr. Samuels. Mr. C. R. Devlin, Canadian emigration agent, has been returned unopposed for Galway. The polling for Woolwich took place on the 11th, when Mr. W. Crooks (Labour) was elected by 8,087 votes against 5,458 recorded for Mr. Drage. This involves the loss of a Unionist seat.

Football.—An Association match between Wales and Scotland on the 9th was won by Scotland by a goal to nothing.

Ireland.—The report of the Royal Commission on University Education was issued on the 11th.

Law.—Mr. Justice Buckley has granted an order for the prosecution of Mr. Whitaker-Wright by the liquidator of the London and Globe Finance Corporation. A warrant for the arrest of Mr. Whitaker-Wright has been granted at the Guildhall. It is stated that he has gone abroad.—S. Loates, the jockey, has obtained judgment against Sir J. Blundell Maple, M.P., for £2,000.—The Lord Chief Justice is hearing Lord Pearson's libel action against an ex-secretary of the Quarrymen's Union.—The President of the Divorce Court decided the Gordon case on the 10th, directing that the child must be delivered up to the petitioner at once. Lady Granville Gordon, however, is reported to have gone to France taking the child with her.

The London County Council has elected Lord Monkswell as chairman for the ensuing year.

Mr. Balfour spoke on the 6th at the inaugural meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society's centenary.—Mr. Balfour, replying to a deputation which asked that a Royal Commission should inquire into the security of our food supply in time of war, agreed that an inquiry was desirable.

Naval and Military.—The Navy Estimates for 1903-4 amount to £34,457,500, an increase of £3,202,000 and the personnel is to be 127,100, an increase of 4,000.—A Parliamentary paper has been issued describing the combined manœuvres by the Mediterranean, Channel, and Cruiser Squadrons last year.—The Army Estimates for 1903-4, including special expenditure for South Africa, China, and Somaliland, amount to £34,500,000, and the number of men is 235,761.—The Inspector-General reports that during the year 50,758 Regulars were recruited, and 41,486 for the Militia, exclusive of men raised specially for the war.—The War Commission on the 11th heard evidence from Sir C. Knox, Lieut.-Col. A. Murray, and Sir L. Rundle.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on the 5th Lord Carrington moved that the Government should reconsider their scheme of military organization. Lord Harwicke, Lord Selborne, and Lord Lansdowne replied, and the resolution was negatived by 51 to 15. On the 9th a Government Bill on the registration of writs relating to heritable property in Scotland was introduced. On the 10th the Prevention of Corruption Bill was read a second time, and further statements on the incidents in the Grenadier Guards were made by Lord Hardicke and Lord Roberts.—In the House of Commons on the 5th Mr. Brodrick gave additional information as to the incidents in the Grenadier Guards, and announced that a Royal Commission would be appointed to inquire into the condition of the Militia and Volunteer forces. Mr. Balfour called attention to the Committee of Defence, and moved that the needs of the Empire necessitated the establishment of the committee on a permanent footing; which was agreed to. A motion calling attention to the Government's failure to intervene in the Penrhyn quarry dispute was negatived by 157 to 127. On the 6th an Innkeepers' Liability Bill was read a second time by 120 votes against 15; and a Bill to close public-houses in Ireland at 9 on Saturday nights was agreed to by 101 to 76. On the 9th a motion by Colonel Long, demanding radical changes in the training of Army officers and men, was negatived after a debate in which Mr. Brodrick and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman joined. A motion calling for the strengthening of the Volunteer organization throughout the Empire led to speeches by Lord Stanley and Mr. Brodrick. On the 10th the Army Estimates were considered in Committee of Supply, and Mr. Brodrick made the usual statement in explanation of the demands of his department. On the 11th a Unionist motion to reduce the number of men by 27,000 was defeated by 245 to 154. A motion arising out of the Grenadier Guards incidents was then discussed and rejected.

Railways.—The report of Colonel Yorke, Chief Railway Inspector, on his visit to American railways is published.

Shipping.—A Committee of the House of Lords has opened an inquiry as to whether British ships are sent to sea in an unseaworthy condition by reason of insufficient or improper ballasting.

The Alien Immigration Commission has concluded the hearing of evidence against immigration.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce concluded their annual meeting on the 5th, when Signor Marconi spoke on wireless telegraphy.

The German Tariff.—A conference to consider the new German Customs tariff was held in London on the 6th.

The King and Queen celebrated the 40th anniversary of their marriage on the 10th.

The Postmaster-General received last week deputations on the subject of telegraphic communication with Iceland and the Faroe Islands and underground telegraphic communication between London and Scotland.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—A heavy and general rainfall has occured in South Australia, and good rains are reported from other parts.—A discovery of gold in the north is causing some excitement.

Newfoundland.—The Colonial Assembly has unanimously agreed to renew the French shore modus vivendi for another year.

New Zealand.—A lock-out of cabinet-makers and a strike of firemen are reported.

Somaliland.—A small force from Bohotle occupied Damot last week, the Mullah's men retreating southward and losing three killed, besides all the water camels.—Gaikayu was occupied by our mounted troops on the 3rd, the remainder of the column coming up on the two following days.—The Abyssinian force co-operating with the British against the Mullah numbers nearly 10,000 men, and is said to have fought a battle.

South Africa.—The railway conference at Johannesburg approved the construction of seven new lines, making 668 miles, to cost £5,151,000.—A conference in which the British Colonies and Portuguese East Africa were represented was opened on the 10th in Bloemfontein.—The Cape Parliament will meet in June for ordinary business and will then be dissolved.—Dr. Smartt, who resigned his seat for Cathcart to challenge Sir J. G. Sprigg's influence in his old constituency of East London, has been returned by 1,050 votes, against 582 given for a follower of the Premier.—King Lewanika, of Barotseland, reached home on January 1, and was enthusiastically welcomed.

West Africa.—Sir F. Lugard telegraphs from Kano that a force left on February 16 to disperse the ex Emir's troops.

THE UNITED STATES.

Congress.—The special Session of the Senate began on the 5th. The President sent a Message urging the ratification of the Cuban and Panama Canal Treaties.

Irish-American agitators are trying to stir up feeling against good relations between the United Kingdom and the United States.

FOREIGN.

Abyssinia.—M. Lagarde, the French representative is going home on leave and will probably be transferred to another post.

Afghanistan.—The Ameer has divorced all his wives except four and has ordered his subjects to do likewise. He has made revenue remissions in favour of drought-stricken district, and has increased the grain allowances to the troops.

China.—A Boxer organization has been dispersed by Yuan Shih-Kai's troops.

Denmark.—The German Emperor is about to visit Copenhagen in connexion with King Christian's 85th birthday. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught will leave Copenhagen before the Emperor arrives in consequence of the illness of their son.

Egypt.—The Zifteh barrage, between Cairo and the sea, was opened on the 7th.

Holland.—Germany is said to have made representations regarding the Dutch labour troubles.

Mr. Chamberlain arrived on the 10th at Funchal, Madeira, and was entertained at luncheon at the Governor's Palace.

Obituary.—Lieut.-Col. G. F. R. Henderson; Mr. Leigh-Bennett, M.P.; Mr. J. H. Shorthouse; Dr. H. H. Almond, Head Master of Loretto; Colonel R. K. Bayly; Lieut.-Col. H. E. C. Jarvis; Major-General W. H. Kerr, Lord Magheramorne.—"Times."

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MARCH 13

CAN THE BLIND BE MADE TO SEE?

THE startling announcement made last week from Paris, that Professor Stiens has discovered how to give sight to the blind, will not startle those who remember that it is just over three years ago since the discovery was announced before. Professor Peter Stiens, a Russian physician, and not, as stated, a French scientist, was at that time experimenting in London, and it is curious to remember that while Dr. Caze declared that Professor Stiens removed his apparatus from his eyes just as he was feeling that he was about to see clearly, a man favourvd with a demonstration in London three years ago declared, in almost the same words, that "It seemed to me that I could see more and more all the time, and I had an impression that I should have been able to see perfectly if I had remained in connection with the apparatus long enough. Neither of these two men, though bandaged, were blind, and in each case the professor appears to have removed the apparatus just when it was expected to perform its function.

A DARK ROOM EXPERIMENT.

Nothing is more easy than criticism, and every great discovery since the world began has been nailed with scepticism and ridicule; but there does not yet appear to be any reason for supposing that the blind will be brought to see in our time. What has been in some way achieved is thus described by the man who passed through the experience at the hands of Professor Stiens:—"I was taken into a small room and there heavily olindfolded. The doctor then struck a number of matches which I heard, and flashed a lamp before me as he told me, but I was not able to perceive the faintest glimmer of light. Dr. Stiens then connected my head with his apparatus. Immediately I began to see a dim light, which suffused my whole surroundings. The doctor then asked me if I could distinguish any object. I looked and saw a hand held up with outretched fingers, which I could distinguish clearly. The light gradually became brighter, and I saw other objects in the room. I could distinguish chairs and tables." The repetition of this experiment upon Dr. Caze in Paris appears to be the only authority for the announcement that a marvellous discovery has been made.

SEEING WITH THE BRAIN.

It is obvious that there are other explanations of the blind folding experiment than that the secret of giving sight has been found; but one may still be sceptical and interested at the same time in Dr. Stiens' theories. His idea is that sight is mental and not physical, and that a man sees, not with his eyes, but with his brain. "The eyes," says the professor, "are only an instrument for receiving images which are conveyed to the centre of perception in the brain by the optic nerve. The blind man who perceives the size, shape, and nature of an object with his hands sees in a limited sense. If men had evolved without eyes, but with all their present brain power, they would doubtless be able to see by some other method." Some of the lower animals, Dr. Stiens reminds us, have no eyes, but perceive light with their whole bodies.

THE SIGHT TELEPHONE.

The professor has compared his invention to a telephone, and asserts that it will not only be valuable in enabling the blind to see, but will convey the image of a scene miles away as the telephone does the voice. Both his main theories have been familiar for years with the dreamers of science and invention. "Seeing by telephone" has long been held out as one of the certain achievements of the future, and Dr. Stiens tells us that the conveyance of an image to the brain direct is not at all a new idea. It is part of his plan to gather an image on a screen instead of on the retina of the eye and to convey it directly to the brain by an electrical current. "Such a use of the electric current," he says, "has already been fore shadowed in the process known to science as cataphoresis. By this it is possible to convey medicines anæsthetics, and other substances into the interior of a man's body without his being aware of it. By its aid cocaine can be sent through the solid conveying insensibility to nerves or marrow."

THE ROMANCE OF A BARONET'S HEIR.

Two undoubted cases of blindness cured there are; and the number could no doubt be multiplied. Sir William Hart-Dyke's son and heir, Mr. Percyvall Hart Dyke, was blind for two-thirds of his life, was educated as a blind man, and won a championship at chess when blind; but he could read this paragraph to night with ease. As a boy of ten he lost his sight, and was placed under the care of Mr. Critchett, who gave the case his constant attention for twenty year, relying upon the recuperative powers nature. A year or two ago, the patient's sight returned. Two or three years ago, too, a blind woman entered the Leeds Infirmary and came out with her sight restored, after thirty years of blindness. Perhaps, after all, what Nature can do herself she may one day teach her servants to do.

A CHAPTER OF THE PEERAGE.

A remarkable group of historical figures come together in the annals of the House of Egerton whose head has this week inherited the fortune locked up for him a hundred years ago. Our Old Nobility, it has been said, is fast losing its ancient dignities and its old-world romance, and there are familiar names in the peerage, no doubt, which have no pedigrees behind them farther back than yesterday. The nobleman is still alive who gave the world the imperishable couplet:—

Let wealth and commerce, laws and learning die,
But leave us still our old nobility;

but he has lived to see our nobility become almost new. And yet there is still a world of romance behind the names which crop up every day in the newspapers.

THE VICISSITUDES OF A GREAT ESTATE.

What can be more fascinating than the story of the great estate which Lord Ellesmere has inherited this week from a nobleman who came into the world when George II. sat on the throne of England! He laid the first canal in England, when everybody laughed at the notion of an artificial waterway, and when it was not an easy thing to get an Act of Parliament to authorise commercial enterprise. He brought himself by his faith in his schemes almost to the verge of ruin, until he came to live himself on four hundred pounds a year and sent his steward out to borrow five pounds on his estate. He pawned one canal to build another, and went on building them until they brought him an income of £30,000 a year. He spent £170,000 coal mines, and linked them together with forty miles of underground canals; and all this vast estate he left behind him, when he died, locked up with a golden key which was only turned last Sunday.

A BROKEN ENGAGEMENT.

Who has not heard of the beautiful Miss Gunnings, the two Irish girls who had London at their feet when the eighteenth century was halfway through its course? But for the bad manners of the younger sister there might have been no fortune for Lord Ellesmere last Sunday. She married twice: the simple Irish girl became in turn Duchess of Hamilton and Duchess of Argyll. She might have been, by her second marriage, Duchess of Bridgewater. But the young duke, to whom she was engaged a year after the death of the Duke of Hamilton, objected to the rude manners of her sister, who became Countess of Coventry, and insisted that upon their marriage the sisters should keep apart. The younger sister refused, and the engagement was broken off. The Duke closed his town house, shut himself up in the country, and lived a single life until he was sixty-seven, when he died, the last Duke of Bridgewater and "the first great Manchester man."

A NOBLE MOB AT A DRAWING ROOM.

How considerable a nine days' talk the broken engagement caused in town we can hardly guess today. The Duchess of Hamilton was the lioness of many London seasons. "The people go early to get places at the theatres when it is known that they will be there," wrote Horace Walpole, and when the Duchess was presented at Court, after her midnight marriage at which a ring from a bed-curtain was made to serve, "the crowd was so great that even the noble mob in the drawing-room clambered into chairs and on tables to get a look at her." There were mobs at their door, we are told, to see the Duke and Duchess as they came out and went in, and at the upper end of their table, before all their great guests, the stately pair would eat off the same plate and drink to nobody beneath the rank of an earl.

MILLIONS AND A DUKEDOM.

The last testaments of the heads of the House of Egerton require to themselves a chapter in the story of strange wills. The last Duke of Bridgewater locked up his fortune; the last Earl founded the Bridgewater Bearses by bequeathing a sum of money to the presidents of the Royal Society; and the last Earl but one imagined that he could bribe the King or his Ministers into creating a Dukedom by a strange clause in his will diverting an inheritance of two millions unless the heir succeeded in obtaining a Marquessate or a Dukedom within a definite number of years. Lord Brownlow is richer to day because the House of Lords, in defiance of the majority of the judges of the land, set aside this condition and allowed the fortune to pass as if it had not been made. Had the Lords determined otherwise Lord Brownlow's brother, his successor in the Earldom, must have lost over a million of money because the Queen had not made him a Marquess or a Duke.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE NEW NAVAL PORT.

GERMAN COMMENT.

BERLIN, March 6. ("Times")—The news that the British Government propose to create a new naval station at St. Margaret's Hope in the Firth of Forth naturally attracts attention here. The "Vossische Zeitung," which thinks that Germans need not betray excitement over every increase in the fleets or arsenals of foreign Powers, says:—

We leave to others the nervousness which is a sign of weakness, especially as in the nature of things we cannot help it if the English become excited the moment a few Russian torpedo-boats pass the Dardanelles with the permission of the Sultan, or a Russian warship appears in the Persian Gulf, or a new German warship is put on the stocks. If the English feel their their position as a world Power is threatened, let them strain every nerve until they consider themselves safe, for it is in the end better for the international situation that the everlasting state of disquiet in which the British now live should disappear. If we except the utterances of responsible statesmen, it is now rare that a word reaches us from the other side of the Channel which gives evidence of reason or deliberation. No one will deny English men the right to adopt what precautions they like for the protection of their coasts; all that is asked of them in return is to allow other nations to manage their own affairs in their own way, and in particular to abandon that source of embitterment to both parties, the grudging spirit in which they regard that extension of our fleet which is necessary to secure our political and to protect our commercial interests.

The New York correspondent of the "Times" says that Mr. Balfour's announcement of the new naval station for the North Sea seems, to Americans who consider the present situation on both sides of the Atlantic, to be in accord with the fitness of things. Neither England nor the United States looks for trouble, but each believes that if trouble is to come, it is likely to come to each from the same quarter.

ENGLAND, GERMANY, AND THE UNITED STATES.

The correspondent of the "Times" writes from Paris (March 6):—

"Advances made to England" is the title of an interesting article in the "Siecle," which deals with a subject that has attracted considerable notice in this country—namely, the altered situation of England, who is now simultaneously courted in several quarters after having been for a couple of years an object of general detraction. The "Siecle" recapitulates the observations recently made in London by Mr. Choate, the American Ambassador, and by M. Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador, as well as those of Herr Delbruck in the current number of the "Preussische Jahrbucher." It thoroughly approves of M. Cambon's remark that it would be a blow to the very idea of progress to seek to separate from one another the two great nations, France and England, who have so often been associated in the affirmation before the world of the principles of justice and liberty. The "Siecle" adds that there is no essential ground for discord between France and England. How numerous, on the other hand, are the motives for union and conciliation between the two peoples who, while they have different and sometimes opposing interests, cannot help entertaining a mutual respect, as they need each other, and a decline of sympathy between them would necessarily mark an eclipse of progress and civilisation.

The "Siecle" then turns to the third Anglophil demonstration—namely, the article by Herr Delbruck, whom it describes as one of the most prominent members of the Reichstag and one of the best known writers in Germany. While the well-informed French journal considers this, manifestation quite as flattering for British amour-propre as those previously mentioned, it regards the article in the Prussian periodical as less cordial and disinterested. It draws attention to the principle laid down by Herr Delbruck of an inevitable and permanent conflict of interests between Germany and the United States. After a reference to the arguments of Herr Delbruck in favour of an Anglo-German alliance, the "Siecle" enumerates certain obstacles to its conclusion. These are, first, the desire on the part of British public opinion to maintain the family relations existing between Great Britain and the United States; secondly, the old friendship for France, which has been preserved in spite of everything by the English people; thirdly, a natural antipathy of the Englishman for the German, which has been greatly aggravated in recent years, and which during the past few months has presented a close resemblance to hatred; and, finally, the fact that the Government and people of the United States entertain similar sentiments towards Germany, particularly since the Venezuelan affair.

The correspondent continues:—One question raised by Herr Delbruck's article deserves, perhaps, a little more attention than it has received from the French Press. That is the origin of the American coolness towards a country from which a considerable proportion of the population of the United States is derived. Herr Delbruck plainly tells his compatriots that what he rightly describes as their outrageously brutal calumnies of the British Army and the British national character are largely responsible for the feeling entertained towards Germany in England, it is only fair to say that a great deal of the anti-German sentiment in America also seems to have been made in Germany. It is a well known fact that up to a comparatively recent period an important section of the American people, including some distinguished and influential public men, were disposed to favour a cordial understanding between the three great Protestant and predominantly Teutonic States—the North American Union, Great Britain, and Germany. The Americans had sought no quarrel with their German cousins when the latter adopted what the event has proved to be a gratuitously foolish hostility towards the Republic during the Spanish-American war. It was only natural that the irritation produced by the dubious proceedings of the German warships at Manila should have opened the eyes of the Americans to other indications of the same grasping tendency on the part of a Power which was systematically strengthening her position in South America and steadily tightening her hold upon Holland.

The ultimate aims of German policy towards Holland and the Dutch colonies were clearly betrayed sometime ago in an important work by Professor Ernst von Halle, of Berlin, the moral of which was not lost upon American politicians. The United States, which, on the occasion of a certain German difference with Spain, discreetly gave Prince Bismarck to understand that she could not tolerate the acquisition of Cuba by the German Empire, is just as little disposed to allow Germany to obtain control of the Dutch possessions in Central America, the acquisition of which by a rival Great Power would be obviously calculated to undermine her own hegemony over the Western Hemisphere.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" wrote on March 9:—It is interesting to find the prospect of a visit of King Edward to France and of an interview with M. Loubet favourably commented upon in an Opposition organ of the importance of the "Gaulois." Under the title of "King Edward in France" the "Gaulois" provides its readers with particulars as to a possible visit of the King to this country and concludes with the following expression of opinion:—

It would contribute to dissipate the last vestiges of that malaise which, so to say, has overshadowed the relations between England and France since the South African war and especially since a certain incident particularly regrettable at which our patriotic sensitiveness took legitimate offence. As was justly remarked by our Ambassador in London in his recent speech at the dinner given by the Chambers of Commerce, the ever-increasing importance of our mutual commercial relations would, even if there were no other reasons, sufficiently justify the necessity of maintaining all desirable courtesy in the relations between the two countries.

The "Times" correspondent telegraphed from St. Petersburg on March 9:—

The "Novoe Vremya" publishes to-day a translation of the speech made by M. Cambon at the annual dinner of the Associated Chambers of Commerce on Wednesday, and comments upon it in a very carping spirit. The Russian organ takes particular exception to the remark which it attributes to Lord Avebury that "English and French soldiers had fought side by side in the Crimea and in China." It says that in Russia the speech of the representative of the "friendly and allied nation" appears exceedingly highflown, and it asks, "Can Lord Avebury's misplaced and tactless reminiscence of the time when English and French soldiers fought shoulder to shoulder against Russia have escaped the Ambassador's attention?"

ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Reuter's correspondent telegraphs from Rome March 10):—It is announced here that any difference that may arise regarding the boundaries between the respective possessions of Great Britain and Portugal in South Africa are to be submitted to the arbitration of the King of Italy.

(With regard to the above telegram, Reuter's Agency is informed that arrangements have been made between the Governments of Great Britain and Portugal, by which the Kingdom of Barotseland is to remain within the British sphere and the boundary will be delimitated by an Anglo-Portuguese Commission, having power to appeal to an Umpire in the event of the British and Portuguese members being unable to agree. Should it be found that any differences arising in connection with this delimitation could not be settled, it was agreed that the question should be submitted to arbitration. The King of Italy has been approached by the Governments of Great Britain and Portugal to see whether his Majesty would be willing to act as arbitrator in this connection, with the result that King Victor Emmanuel has signified his willingness to do so.)

THE NEAR EAST.

Constantinople, March 6 (Reuter).—M. Zinovieff, the Russian Ambassador to the Porte, conferred yesterday with the Grand Vizier and Tewfik Pasha, Ottoman Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the subject of the reforms for Macedonia.

The Ottoman Government proposes to appoint some German officers, at present in the Turkish service, for the reorganisation of the gendarmery in Macedonia.

With regard to this we reproduce the following telegrams:—

Berlin, March 9 ("Standard").—The report that German officers intended to join the Christian gendarmery which is to be formed in Macedonia according to the Austro-Russian reform scheme seems to be based on a misapprehension. The German Government does not allow officers on the active list to serve in positions which might eventually subject them to the control of foreign Powers. Ex-officers of the German Army, of course, who are now serving in the Turkish Army will go where the Porte sends them. As a matter of principle, however, it is considered here that the best arrangement would be to engage officers for the gendarmery in neutral and disinterested States; for instance, in Spain, Switzerland, Belgium, or the Netherlands.

Constantinople, March 10 (Reuter).—The Russian Embassy has made objections to the Porte against the latter's intention to employ only German officers in the reorganisation of the Macedonian gendarmery, and has recommended the employment of officers of neutral States such as Belgium, Holland and others. Two German officers, now in the service of Turkey, have already been appointed for this work—namely, Rudgisch Pasha and Anler Pasha. They will leave at the end of this week to join General Hussein Hilmi Pasha, the Inspector-General at Uskub.

Vienna, March 6 ("Times").—The announcement that Herr von Zambauer, hitherto Vice-Consul at Antivari, has been appointed Austro-Hungarian Consul at Mitrovitza, creates little surprise in well-informed circles, where the measure has been known to have been in contemplation for some weeks past. Sceptics have often declared that the real test of the validity of the Austro-Russian agreement was not the absence of Austro-Hungarian opposition to the appointment of a Russian Consul at Mitrovitza, but the absence of Russian opposition to the appointment of an Austro-Hungarian Consul. As soon as the Porte has granted the "exequatur" to Herr von Zambauer it will be seen that the agreement is strong enough to stand the test.

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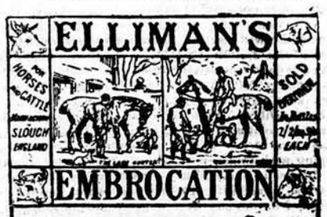

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MR. G. THOMAS.

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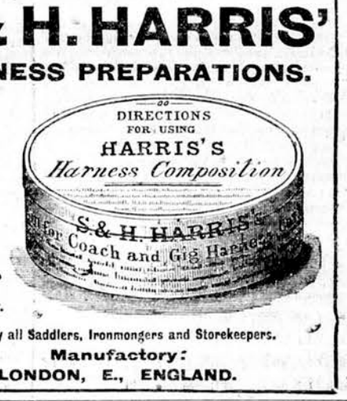

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STRANDING OF THE S. S. KNIGHT OF ST. GEORGE.

MARINE COURT INQUIRY.

On Saturday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, a Marine Court, consisting of Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, president, and Captain F. E. Hardcastle and Captain J. B. Macfadyen, Marine Surveyors, conducted an inquiry into the circumstances that led to the stranding of the s. s. Knight of St. George in the Bay of Bengal. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Government.

Mr John Edward Hicks, Master of the s. s. Knight of St. George, said that he held a certificate of competency as Master granted by the Board of Trade at Liverpool. On the 18th instant he was in command of the s. s. Knight of St George. The ship was on a voyage from Calcutta to Bombay. He had under his command three certificated officers, four engineers, four European quartermasters, and other Europeans making up 15 Europeans, including the witness, and the lascar crew of 55. He carried no passengers but a cargo of coal. They left the Sandheads on the 14th instant. All went well until noon of the 17th. There were three chronometers on board, two in the chart room belonging to the ship, and one of his own in his cabin. They had been rated at Calcutta up to the 11th instant. There was a standard compass on the bridge and a steering compass as well, and the ship was navigated with these compasses. At 3-50 p. m., on the 17th the ship was swung for compass corrections as usual. At noon on that day the course was south-west. He was navigating with the Admiralty chart. He was also provided with a chart of Ceylon and South Coast, and with the sailing directions, "The Bay of Bengal Pilot," including South Coast and Ceylon. He had been in command of this ship since July, 1902. He had been on this coast of Ceylon on several occasions. When he swung for the correction of compasses on the 17th he found no error on the south-south-west course, but found slight errors on other courses. He kept on the south-south-west course till past midnight. He turned in at about 9-30 p. m. He expected to sight land at about 2 a. m. When he turned in the weather was fine and clear and there was a slight swell from west to south. About 0-35 a. m. on the 18th he was called by the second officer on the bridge. When he got on the bridge at about 0-40 a. m. he could see land. It was too hazy to correct the estimate of the distance of the land. He did not expect to see the land then, and he immediately hauled the ship aft. He then altered the course from the south to the west. At 7-46 p. m. on the 17th the Chief Officer had taken an observation of procyon and had reported it to him. When he altered the course at 0-40 a.m. he ordered the 2nd Officer to take the cast of the lead which he did with Sir William Thompson's patent sounder, and reported 10 fathoms. His speed was then nine and a half knots. The casts gave sandy and coral bottom, and he thereupon altered the course to the south true. He had then run about 121 knots since noon. He kept on that course till 1-15 a. m. and then altered to the south by east. At 1-30 a. m. he passed the hand lead along but got no bottom at 9 fathoms. He got bottom at 10 fathoms while going at full speed. Whilst he was on the bridge he personally saw that proper courses were steered. The two quartermasters then on watch were Europeans. At 1-34 a.m. he felt the vessel touch something not heavily. The ship never lost her way. He immediately put the helm and ordered Full Speed Astern. He put the helm farther starboard to keep her off the shore. The ship answered the helm and commenced to swim after 2 or 3 seconds and before the engines could actually be reversed. He then rang the engines Full Speed Ahead. The quartermaster dropped the lead but could get no bottom at 7 fathoms. The ship struck three times. When he felt the ship to be clear he rang Full Speed Ahead. He could not see clearly towards the shore for more than about three miles. The Chief Officer sounded the well, and at about 2 a. m. reported the ship making no water. About 9 a.m. he found that the ship was making half an inch to one inch an hour of water in the No 1 tank. The obstruction where the ship struck was at the south 17 west 41 1-2 miles in the neighbourhood of Komarie Ridge. That was considerably nearer the land than his course should have taken him. The Chief Officer had been with him since he joined the ship, and the Second Officer joined him in December. He found them trustworthy and competent. They had assisted him in taking observations on the noon of the 17th. He had no idea what he struck. He arrived in Bombay at about 7-30 p. m. on the 22nd instant. He could not do anything to ascertain whether she had sustained any damage till the cargo was discharged. From the amount of the leakage he thought the damage must be very slight.

Mr. W. H. Bloomfield, Second Officer, s. s. Knight of St. George, said that he came on watch at midnight of the 17th instant. The ship was steering south-south-west and was going at about 9-8 knots. He saw a darkness on the horizon at about half past twelve. He called the Captain who ordered him to take soundings. He went aft to do so with patent soundings. He sounded twice and got ten fathoms on each occasion. There was sand and coral bottom. He reported it to the Captain. When he arrived at the bridge the course had already been altered. At 1-30 p. m. the soundings were again taken but no bottom was got at 9 fathoms. The ship did not strike heavily nor lost her way. She struck three times. On arrival in Bombay there was found to be one mile difference between B. and C. chronometers. He judged the darkness he saw to be about 45 miles off.

Mr. William Smith, Chief Engineer, s. s. Knight of St. George, said that on the early morning of the 18th instant the ship struck some obstruction. Since then it has been necessary to pump No. 1 tank for eight or nine hours a day. He commenced pumping on the afternoon of the 18th. The engines were not injured by the shock.

Mr. Thomas Wilson, Third Officer, s. s. Knight of St. George, said that he came on watch on the 17th March at 8 p.m. The weather was clear and there was no moonlight. He sighted no land and there was a haze on the horizon to the west.

The decision was reserved till Wednesday.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 13TH MARCH.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, Captain A. G. Cubitt, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning, with the English mails of the 13th instant. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Heard Capt R	Williams Rev and Mrs
Heard Mr E C	Morris Mrs J R
Duncan Mr D H	Steele Miss
Cotter Lieut J S	Megaw Capt D
Bagnall Lieut R	Henson Capt M A
Brown Lieut H C	Jarvie Mr W
Humphreys Lieut G	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Maconochy Mr G	Mallaby Mrs
Hensley Maj C	Bowajee Mr
Dennys Maj W	Severin Mr H J
Turner Mrs and child	Metcalfe Mr J E
Lyon Mr P C	Dent Mrs
Campbell Mr A C	Baker Lieut R
Miller Mr H	Storey Mr B
Smith Lieut L K	Forgelle Mr
Worke Lieut	Coutts Mr K R
Adams Mr J	Bibby Mr J
Lamb Mr D	Watkin Capt G R
Kidd Mr R	Gandley Dr
Harrington Lieut-Col	Glennie Col
Barnes Sir H, K C S I	Glennie Miss

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Delzardo Mr, Mrs, child and infant. Knight Capt C

FROM PORT SAID.—Vreto Mde

FROM ADEN.

Fowle Col F T T	Price Surg-Genl
Scott Major-Genl C B	Mukerji Mr Saboo

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, Bombay Branch, have received intimation by wire from their Head Office in London that at the approaching meeting of shareholders the directors will recommend a dividend of 5 per cent. on the "A" shares, and 4 per cent. on the "B" shares for the year ending 1902; also to carry forward £16,200 and to add £10,000 to the Reserve Fund.

The Pope, whose health has again been the subject of some anxiety, has already prepared his last resting place. The sepulchre chosen to receive him is carved in white Carrara marble, and has on the lid a lion, with its paw resting on the Pontifical tiara. A statue of Faith, with a sandle in one hand and a Bible in the other, is on the right; and on the left is a statue of Truth, holding the Pope's arms. Nothing could be more grandly simple than the inscription: "Here," the translation reads, "is Leo XIII., Sovereign Pontiff. He is dust."

INDIA AND ARMY ORGANISATION.

In the House of Commons, on March 9, in the course of the discussions on Mr. Brodrick's statement, on going into Committee on the Army Estimates, several of the speakers referred particularly to the point raised by Mr. Balfour, in the debate on the Address on February 24, with regard to the necessity of maintaining a force at home to be available for the defence of India. These references we have thought it advisable to extract in full for the information of our readers.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman: The whole of this question depends upon policy. When the right hon. gentleman went over the number of men that we maintain in this country he showed how many would be unfit in case of mobilisation, how many would be required for garrisons, how many for the permanent Staff of the Militia Force, and so forth, and then he led up to what he evidently considered an unsafe margin—the number of men who would remain available when 120,000 men had left the country. But that begs the whole question, because are we sure that 120,000 men are required? I take the question of India and the Indian frontier, which the Prime Minister the other night and the right hon. gentleman to-night brought forward as, after all, the main reason for the recent additions to our forces. What reason have we uninstructed members of Parliament, exercising our discretion with the information that comes to us what reason have we to believe that 120,000 men will be required on the frontier of India? But the point is more direct than that. What reason is there now for that which did not exist five years ago? Why has the Regular Army been increased to such an extent within the last three or four years? What is there in the Indian circumstances which justifies such an increase? The first thing we ought to know is the actual requirement of the country and the requirement of the empire for defence; but those requirements will depend upon the policy we pursue; and I am one of those who think that the real and only patriotic policy for this country is one which would probably put an end to the necessity for this large expeditionary force.

Mr. Guest: The scheme aimed at getting a very large number of men, but perhaps on that very account it was not calculated to give a very high standard of men. The fact was that all these inducements had been offered much more with a view to enable his right hon. friend to realise his numerical conditions than from any serious attempt to improve the class of the Army. (Opposition cheers.) They had a very good reserve before the war, and it was built up without any such sacrifice as was now necessary Under the new system, unless 50 per cent. of our soldiers volunteered for an extension of service it would be impossible to furnish the Indian and Colonial drafts. (Opposition cheers.) Great reliance was placed by the Government upon the increased popularity of the Service; but that was rather a slender asset, for it did not look as if the service had become much more popular than it was before. Only 13 per cent. of the infantry of the line had volunteered for an extension of service this year, so that the whole existence of the Colonial and Indian garrisons was jeopardised in order that his right hon. friend might bring down to the House figures which were the amazement of that assembly and the amusement of other countries. (Laughter and Opposition cheers.) He contended that the defence of this country might be largely entrusted to the citizen army, and the Committee should consider what our striking force should be. The Prime Minister had stated that

A SMALLER ARMY WOULD NOT BE LARGE ENOUGH

as a striking force for the empire. In the right hon. gentleman's view, 120,000 men were the irreducible minimum below which it would not be safe to go. If the Prime Minister had reached that view entirely on "a priori" grounds and without bias, it was a curious coincidence that the number of men which he said was absolutely necessaay should be the number necessary under the link-battalion system (Opposition cheers.) There was a great deal of administrative confusion in the strategic ideas which governed the number of men kept in this country. If India was the justification of the large army kept in this country, India was not mentioned when this scheme was introduced. The defence of India had come as an after-thought to justify the policy to which the Committee were already committed. (Hear, hear.) The Army scheme was hastily produced to allay popular apprehension during the late war, and was not the result of well-balanced and well-considered appreciation of our normal risks and responsibilities. (Hear, hear.)

Major Evans-Gordon expressed regret that he found himself to be in agreement with his hon. friend, because he did not care about attacking his own party. (Ironical Opposition laughter.) But he suspected the scheme and the department whence it came. He heard from all sides, from officers in a very good position to know what was going on, that there was still great confusion at the War Office. (Hear, hear.) There seemed to be this remarkable and peculiar characteristic about the schemes of the War Office, and that was that action invariably preceded consideration. (Laughter and cheers.) Of two things one would happen—either the force on the present scale would be starved for fear of the great expense, or the expense would be such as the nation would be incapable of bearing and would refuse to stand. And when the Prime Minister told the House that the Russian position on the north-west frontier of India was improving from day to day, he ventured to reply that if Russia had advanced, the Government of India had by no means been standing still. He had spent 20 years in India, three years of that time in the Foreign Office of the Government of India. During that time he was partly in charge and all the time connected with the Frontier Department. Though it was wise and absolutely necessary to keep a watchful eye on Russia, surely we need not lose sight of what we had been doing ourselves. Many millions of money had been spent upon improving our position on the north western frontier. When he thought of the frontier of 20 years ago and now

THE CHANGE WAS ALMOST MIRACULOUS

Roads had been constructed which were as safe and much more open than Piccadilly to-day; the frontier had been and were being connected with the military resources of India by light railways; the Indian Army had been reformed from beginning to end, and was never more loyal or inspired by higher enthusiasm. Besides the military development there had been influences at work, little noticed in this country, which had further greatly strengthened our position. The frontier policy of Lord Curzon had had an enormous effect in drawing closer our relations with the native chiefs and tribes. In his judgment, therefore, the preparations made in India to meet invasion counterbalanced the preparations which were made by Russia; but if that were not so, it was the duty of the Government to readjust the difference in India as speedily as possible. He hoped it would not be thought he was minimising the danger to India. But the question was whether the existence of three army corps at home really met that danger. He submitted that it did not. If we were at war with Russia it was certain that we should be at war with France at the same time; and the crucial point was how in such a contingency we could transport to India 120,000 men, or any portion of them, in face of two great hostile fleets. The success of such an operation would depend upon the command of the sea by our fleets far more supreme than had ever been dreamed of by even the greatest enthusiast. The sending of large bodies of troops to South Africa during the late war was regarded as an immense feat, although there was no opposition at sea. Then how difficult it would be to send an army corps to more distant India in face of the opposition of the fleets of Russia and France. We should not be able to move a battalion from home until the great battle of the ships of war was decided at sea. The only alternative to strengthening our position in India was to place our troops in Egypt or South Africa, whence they could be moved to India without encountering the fleets of Russia and France.

Sir J. Gorst regarded this as not now a mere Army Vote, but an important question for the taxpayers of the country. What they had to examine was whether it was safe for the country to reduce the professional Army to its dimensions in 1897. He had endeavoured to gather from the debate what the military authorities wanted the professional Army for. They wanted it, first, to be a nucleus for the defence of the United Kingdom. It was to be supplemented by a citizen army, but they were all agreed that there must be a very highly

TRAINED AND EFFICIENT ARMY AS A NUCLEUS.

In view of the doubt thrown on the efficiency of the Army, every proposal made by the Secretary of State by way of increasing the efficiency of either officers or men in the professional Army would be accepted by the House, and the money necessary for that purpose voted probably without a dissentient voice. The next purpose for which a professional army was necessary was, it was said, for the defence of India. He was very much surprised that the tax payers of the United Kingdom should be asked to pay anything for the defence of India; because it had always been the policy, and, as he thought, the justifiable policy, of the British Government to require India to pay entirely for its own defence. (Hear, hear). This was the first time he had heard of the taxpayer of the United Kingdom being called on to contribute to the military defence of India. So far from India being a burden on the taxpayers of this country, it had been of great benefit to us to keep a large European army there at the cost of the Indian taxpayer, and to be able to draw on the great forces there for general imperial purposes. It did not seem to him that for Indian purposes, the taxpayer of the United Kingdom ought to be called upon to maintain additional land forces in this country.

Mr. Gibson Bowles said the First Lord of the Treasury had put forward as the principal reason for the present system of six army corps the danger of the invasion of India by Russia. If his right hon. friend was right in suggesting that there was a serious danger of Russian action towards the Indian frontier—

Mr. Balfour: My hon. friend appears to indicate that I suggested that Russia was contemplating an immediate invasion of India: that is the very last thing I desired to suggest. What I did suggest to the House was that just as notoriously, France has to consider how she is to meet the possible invasion of Germany, although I do not think Germany in the least intends to invade France, and just as Germany has to consider the possible invasion of Russia, although I imagine the last thing the Russians desire is to invade Germany; so we, like every other nation, must consider the strategic dangers and possibilities which may arise owing to any quarrel with our neighbour.

Mr. Gibson Bowles said the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs yesterday informed the House, in answer to a question, that negotiations were at this moment going on between Russia and this country with a view to coming to an amicable understanding as to the interests of both in Persia and Afghanistan. Such an understanding, if arrived at, would render it unnecessary to provide for a possible invasion of India. He thought it would undoubtedly strengthen those negotiations if we somewhat diminished the large force which we had been preparing mainly against a possible contingency on the frontiers of India.

Sir C. Dilke on March 11 said: He came next to the great ground for the increase which had been advanced, the defence of India, the guarding of the frontier of India. The Prime Minister had referred to that in a recent speech as the key to their military position. What he suggested was that this showed to a certain measure an adherence to an old fallacy and the not recollecting that the only way in which the British Empire could be defended, if not sufficiently defended by a policy of peace, was by striking at the enemy, taking the offensive.

Mr. Balfour: The right hon. gentleman assumes that I only considered one thing, and that is the case of an invasion; but if he will look at the observations I made he will see that I prefaced them on the question of the Indian frontier with the remark that it was absolutely necessary that we should not be driven to a purely defensive policy, and that we must have a striking force.

Sir C. Dilke said no one had suggested that it was possible to reach India from the frontier at all, or that the forces they had would not be capable of coping with the enemy. Surely it was not necessary to discuss in the military arrangements of the present year the possibility of a position which might never arise. No one had ever suggested a military mutiny in India, and in that they were supported by the unanimous opinion of all the great officers. What was suggested was that, Russia being invulnerable to us, other difficulties might arise, but Russia, by her expansion, had also become more vulnerable and apart from our own interests. He, therefore, did not think they ought to take the Indian Question as the main ground for this increase.

Sir E. Grey: I think an argument which has been used, has been brought forward rather as an after thought—is as to

THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

The question of invasion has very much dropped out; we do not hear so much about that. I think the argument for the need of troops on the Indian frontier has been brought in to underpin the structure of the right hon. gentleman's Army scheme. (Cheers.) What is the kind of calculation that has been made with regard to the Indian frontier? Are we to have a striking force on the Indian frontier, or are we to be on the defensive and use the striking force elsewhere? I listened to the speech of the right hon. baronet the member for the Forest of Dean, and others who have paid great attention to this question; their opinion is that a comparatively small force in addition to what already exists in India will suffice to defend the frontier, and that your striking force can be used elsewhere. Then it is not a question of placing 120,000 additional men on the Indian frontier, and when the Prime Minister uses the Indian frontier as an argument I wish he would go more into detail. Might we not have some idea as to how far it has been really considered by any Council of Defence? It cannot have been considered by this new Council of Defence. Was it considered by the Cabinet Committee of Defence? If it was not considerd by them, why is the Army scheme which has been produced supported now by his argument of the Indian frontier? I cannot discover from the speeches of members of the Government that the Indian frontier question has yet been thought out. Speeches which have been made by those who support this amendment, and the amendment the other day, seem to me to give evidence of far more forethought and calculation than the Government themselves have evinced. The speeches of my right hon. friend the member of the Forest of Dean and of the hon. member for Stepney went to show that on the Indian frontier your policy was one of defence, that your striking force could be used elsewhere, and that, therefore, the question of requiring 120,000 men on the Indian frontier is not one which is really a reasoned calculation on which the right hon. gentleman's numbers could be based. The Prime Minister, when he talked of placing 120,000 men on the Indian Frontier—

Mr. Balfour: No, I never said so,

Sir E. Grey: I may have misunderstood him, but I understood his argument to be that in the event of India being attacked we should have to send 120,000 men and more abroad. (Hear, hear.) If he says he had not the Indian frontier in his mind as their destination, of course I accept his statement; but my point is that he contemplates sending 120,000 men and more. The weakness of that, I think, is in the word more. If the 120,000 men were the maximum which was going to secure us once and for ever, then it is worth while considering whether that is not an object for which we should make great sacrifices, and which we should permanently maintain. But if we are to have to send an indefinite number more than 120,000 then I ask should we not be better off if the country had a much smaller expeditionary force always ready, as the hon. member for Fareham desired, and a much larger, better trained, and more stimulated and encouraged force of auxiliaries in the country, who would add to our staying power and enable us to develop our fighting power as time went on? If the Navy ensures our safety at sea, and if the defence of the Indian frontier be safe, we then could have time to develop our military power for striking purposes. If that be so, and the 120,000 is not a definite number, I think there is a "prima facie" case at any rate for asking the Government to show whether the country would not be better off with a smaller expeditionary force of 80,000, or 40,000 men if they were prompt and ready (hear, hear)—and a much larger and better equipped body of auxiliaries behind them on whom we could draw afterwards. That is the argument which I wished to put to the Prime Minister the other day. Could you under the right hon. gentleman's scheme send these 120,000 Regulars abroad? I must say I am puzzled about the right hon. gentleman's mobilisation in sending these 120,000 Regulars abroad. They will go from those parts of England which I understand are most open to attack. If we were engaged in

A GREAT NATIONAL STRUGGLE,

it seems to me that the disposition of the right hon. gentleman's numbers of men at home is not one which facilitates the sending abroad of 120,000 Regulars. If you are to supply the men from this country you will have to send them on a long sea voyage to India, and till the Navy has established its full command of the sea there may be some hesitation and some risks. (Hear, hear.) It appears to me to ask, would not 40,000 men nearer to India be for this purpose of the Indian frontier worth more than 120,000 men at home—(hear, hear)—40,000 men who could be despatched at once? On that I wish for a few moments to consider the question of keeping troops in South Africa. We are told they will cost so much more, 30l. to 35l. per man more; but as time goes on living will become cheaper, and that will be a diminishing expense. But this proposal is put forward as a saving on the whole Army, despite the addition to the cost per man. It appeared first of all I think, in the "Times" articles, and the "Times," I believe, concluded with estimating a saving of 1,000,000 a year on the Army as a whole. It seems to me obvious that if a part of your South African Army can be placed on the home establishment, at any rate as long as you stick to the linked battalion system, you will have a tremendous saving. If you make a battalion in South Africa a battalion on the home establishment, instead of having one battalion at home, one in South Africa, and one in India, you at once knock off two battalions: that is a saving of two men, or £120, for every £35. extra spent per man in South Africa. Supposing the general who commands in India after reviewing the situation of his command, was to tell us that one army corps, trained as well as kept in South Africa, would be worth to India two army corps kept anywhere else, you have at once the possibility of a great saving. The South African Question is not to be dismissed as lightly as the Secretary for War imagined.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman: When we come to the organisation of the Army we are all in favour of a striking force. It expresses what we all desire to see in this country—an effective striking force within our needs. But when we are told that this striking force must be raised to and maintained at the level of 120,000 men, or three Army corps, for the purpose of the defence of India, then I think there are two observations to be made. In the first place, that argument is inconsistent with the fact referred to by my right hon. friend, the member for the Forest of Dean, that, after all, the presence of 120,000 men in this country is not intentional, but—he called it an accident, I should prefer to call it an incident. The existence of 120,000 men here is necessitated by the force which you maintain throughout the world for garrison purposes in time of peace. You have not created, and it has never been alleged that you created that force for any such purpose as

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA.

My second observation is this, that every emergency has been foreseen and guarded against, so far as it can be guarded against, the military Government of India, and, let me say, has been paid for and is being paid for by the people of India. (Hear, hear.) The hon. and gallant member for Stepney explained with great personal knowledge and acquaintance with the facts the position on the North-West Frontier of India; but, besides that I can quote the very highest military authority. The Secretary of State said that when hon. members put forward theories and used arguments in this House, he wished to know whether they could quote any military authority in support of them. I can quote a military authority on this very question of the protection of the frontier of India. Sir Henry Brackenbury—and I do not know any higher authority—was a witness before the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure, of which Lord Welby was chairman. (An hon. member: "When?") Two or three years ago. The proceedings were spread over a good deal of time. The Commission reported last year to the House. In answer to a question Sir Henry Brackenbury says, and I would invite the somewhat close attention of the members of the Committee to this remarkable statement—"The strength of the Army in India is settled by the Government of India in consultation with the Secretary of State for India to meet imperial needs." Then, answering another question, he said:—"The strength of the Army in India"—without any reinforcement from this country, of course—"is not only a question of Indian, but is a question of imperial policy." He was pressed further on the subject by the chairman of the Commission, who asked whether he thought that if an emergency arose India could not rely upon England being able to send her troops The answer was:—"I express my own firm opinion, and that opinion may carry some weight, because I was, as I say, 5 1-4 years head of the Intelligence Department and five years in India as a military member of the Council and I have seen a great deal of what has been going on in the way of confidential papers. I feel perfectly certain in my own mind, as long at all events as the balance of power in Europe is what it is now, that if there were to be a necessity for mobilisation on the Indian northern frontier to resist the Great Power which is there, they would not at that time move a single man from England to the help of India." Then in further answer he says:—"I am obliged to keep repeating this, that with such a balance of power as there is now in Europe and such a condition of alliances, if India were to be threatened by Russia on her northern frontier, and there were to be an imminent probability of war, this country would not send one soldier out of England." He went on to add:—"Neither to India nor anywhere else." He also says:—"I do not say that after a certain length of time, after perhaps this country had completely established her supremacy at sea, had swept the seas, if she had succeeded in doing this and after all possible danger of attack upon this country had disappeared, I do not say that then she might not send troops out to India"—I may here interpolate that there would be abundance of time to organise if all these antecedent circumstances took place—"but it is a question whether it would be in time, and therefore it is knowing of this that India does keep up this great force in India." He not only says that we should not send a man to India in case of danger to the northern frontier, but that the force now maintained in India is not maintained for mere domestic and police purposes, but is maintained for the express reason that it is considered by the military authorities in India to be

ADEQUATE TO THE DEFENCE OF THE FRONTIER.

"For the purposes of the defence of our frontier," we are told, "we have to keep up a large field army in addition to what might be called the obligatory garrison of India. If you can do away with that frontier question altogether then you might reduce your Indian Army by—I do not wish to commit myself to any figures, but say 50,000 native troops and 20,000 British troops." The right hon. gentleman has asked us whether we are supported by any military authority whatever. On the question of the reinforcement of India, which is the one subject upon which the Prime Minister based the necessity of maintaining these three army corps, I have adduced a military authority giving an opinion of the most sweeping kind.

Mr. Balfour: Now, I leave the question of home defence, and I come to the question of a military expedition leaving these shores. I thought I had made myself perfectly clear and plain when I spoke on this subject in the debate which occupied two nights on the Address; but I find that I have been greatly misunderstood in some quarters, even by as fair-minded men as the right hon. baronet the member for the Forest of Dean and the right hon. baronet the member for Berwick, who spoke a short time ago. They both said that the one object for which we contemplated a force of three army corps being sent abroad was the defence of the Indian frontier. That is not so, and if anyone refers back to my speech he will find that it is not so. The case I had in my mind, and the case that hon. gentlemen had in their minds in dealing with this problem is parallel with the case which presents itself to the Board of Admiralty in settling the strength of the Navy. The strength of the Navy is arranged on the idea that we may have to fight two Powers. I cannot try to draw a distinction in this matter between the Army and the Navy, for, if we have to fight two Powers with the Navy, of course the Army cannot be excluded. (Hear, hear.) Let us suppose that we have to fight two Powers, and one of these Powers is able to invade us in India. Are we absolutely sure—is it wise for us to find ourselves so absolutely denuded of men for the purpose of Indian defence that we have nothing left at all for the purpose of offence elsewhere? As I have before said to the House, and as the right hon. baronet has said to-day,

THE NAVY BY ITSELF CANNOT FINISH A WAR;

but it can by a great deal of pressure make it very inconvenient and expensive for an enemy to fight us. But so long as an enemy can keep its ships in port the Navy can hardly strike a blow—no effective blow—hardly a blow at all, upon any enemy with which we have to deal. For all that you must have some power of landing some kind of expeditionary force; and my statement, broadly speaking, is this—that if we were to find ourselves involved in any such conflict as that we have to consider both the power of sending an expeditionary force and the necessity of providing additional troops for the defence of the North-West Frontier. These necessities may arise at the same time, and they may have to be dealt with together. (Hear hear.) If that is so far accepted let me say one word more on the question of the Indian frontier. The right hon. gentleman opposite has read to the Committee long extracts from the evidence of Sir Henry before Brackenbury Lord Welby's Commission. The subject of investigation at that time was Penjdeh; and it is quite clear to any one reading the evidence to which the right hon. gentleman has called attention that Sir Henry Brackenbury had in his mind one of the great difficulties of the great problem; and that difficulty was the fact that India might require troops when it would be extremely inconvenient, on naval grounds, for us to send them. That is perfectly true. The phrase used by Sir Henry Brackenbury was "the Government of the day would not move a single man from England to help India; then would not dare to do so." But that was not military evidence at all; it refers to a great difficulty, a real difficulty to be considered with regard to the problem, Then I observe a paragraph—I have not had time to go into the evidence—(hear, hear)—in which he says that the invasion of India might require soldiers and that we might not be able to send them. That is the point to which I have just called attention; and then Sir Henry Brackenbury says, "I do not think in the least that India would require them." What he means is that in the early stages of a war with a great naval Power we should not be able to send them. That is, I think, the strongest argument which has been advanced for the distribution of our troops and which finds favour in the great military school to which I believe, the right hon. baronet belongs—namely, that we might get over a great deal of the difficulty of keeping an army corps in South Africa instead of in England.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said he should like to call the attention of the right hon. gentleman to question No. 14,883, where it was stated that for the defence of their Indian frontier they had to keep up a large army in addition to what might be called the obligatory garrisons, and, that if they could do away with the frontier difficulty altogether they could greatly diminish their army. He thought this showed that the Indian Army could make ample provision for the frontier.

Mr. Balfour: I can hardly agree with that—I do not follow. I am sorry the right hon. gentleman interrupted, as I am engaged on an argument which I should like the Committee to follow, I quite admit that one of the difficulties connected with India is the difficulty of getting assistance, getting troops from here, at an early stage of the war. I quite admit that the scheme of having an army corps in South Africa would meet the difficulty from that point of view, for we all recognise how much easier it would be to get up Reserves, to send a great body

OF TROOPS FROM SOUTH AFRICA TO INDIA

in the face of a hostile naval Power, than it would be to carry them all the way round from these islands to India. But that difficulty of the problem does not touch the question whether or not we require a force to be sent to India in case India should be involved in hostility with her great military neighbour. I was astonished at the lightness with which the right hon. baronet spoke of the possibility of India requiring a single soldier more than it has at present.

Sir C. Dilke said so long as the Russian frontier was where it was now.

Mr. Balfour: The right hon. baronet there greatly simplifies the problem when he says so long as the Russian frontier stays where it is. Of course, then, Russia would not be able to march a large body of troops across Afghanistan by Quetta or down the Khyber Pass. Perfectly true; but I fear the problem of the defence of India cannot be dealt with in that simplified form. I only wish I could believe it. It is strange that the right hon. baronet himself at one time took a wholly different view of the situation.

Sir C. Dilke said he should take exactly the same view so long as the Indian frontier stood where it did, Of course, if there were a successful campaign on the part of Russia and a new basis established, then the problem would be entirely changed. But that was a matter of time.

Mr. Balfour; I do not know that it is very wise to go into details. (Cheers.) Surely a supposition much shorter than the partition of Afghanistan would present problems of far greater complexity, and require this country to put forward a far greater exercise of strength than a simple question to which the right hon. gentleman has attempted to narrow down the problem. Of course if there is always to be a strong, and friendly, and untouched Afghanistan between us and the Russian border, I admit the difficulty of a rapid Russian advance is very great, and the number of troops which she could use in that advance would probably be not very considerable. But we may have to deal with a much more difficult state of affairs than that to which the right hon. gentleman has pointed; and I do not think we should be wise—I am sure we should be insane—if we were to attempt to lay the flattering unction to our souls that never in defence of India should we have to send a single soldier from these shores. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman says he was always of that opinion. Perhaps he will allow me to quote an interesting and important book which he wrote two years ago, and which I do not in the least quote for the purpose of making a point against him. The right hon. baronet concludes his chapter on the North-West Frontier with this sentence:—"Whatever measures are taken, and whatever policy may be adopted, the fundamental conditions of the defence of India will continue to be the readiness of England to send ample reinforcements when they are needed." (Cheers) "In other words, the peace of India depends greatly on having an efficient Army at home and retaining the command of the sea." You could not put it better (Cheers.) That is exactly the view which we take of the situation, and I really think that the right hon. baronet ought to reconsider his own old views, which I am convinced are the sound views, upon this very difficult question (Hear, hear.)

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 30.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabji.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

98-00—Crawford B and Co—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs Koraji Jivraj and another—Mansooklal D and J. Part heard.

Commercial Causes

46-03—Crawford B and Co—Peter Harrower vs Ernest Gladevyn Demden—Nanu and H.

Long Causes.

115-02—Crawford B and Co—N C Macleod vs Lakhmsey Napoo and others—Malvi H and M.
463-02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Karsandas Mathooradas and others vs Chutoorbhooj Khimji—Sorabji and J.
525-02—F P Pavri—Mahomed Hussun Bin Shaik Ahamed Makba vs Mahomed Ismail Makba and others.
80-01—Smetham B and N—Bhowram Raghoba and others vs Narayen Bhowram Deshmook and anothers—Bicknell M and M.
270-01—Ardeshir H D and Co Harichand Sunderlal vs Goswami Shri Nursinglalee Mansuklal J and S
40-02—Tyabjee D and Co—Tarachund Lukmandas vs Jamnadas Hurdayal and others—Payne G S and M.
795-01—Little and Co Perozsha Rustomjee Khamballa vs Dhunjeeshaw S rostwalla Jamsetjee and H
389-90—Mantri B and B Wass Petrk vs Satya Ahamabai widow Captain V
19-01—Matubhai J and M K Nonsey vs A M Nonsey and others Payne G S and others.
210-02—Mathowji V Harilal Jamnadas and others vs Hargovandas Juggivandas and others Matubhai J and M
490-01—Wadia and G—Hirjee Bhograj vs Rowjee Rughunath and others—M B and Nadirshaw.
191-02—Craigie L and O—Sirdar Gurmukh Singh and others vs Messrs William Watson and Co and others—Smetham B and N.
626-02—Rustomjee P Mehta—Gunput Gyanoo vs Bhimjee Radhajee alias Amirbux—D D Romer.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

8-03—Mansuklal J and H Bai Gangabai widow and others vs Bhagwandas Waljee—Dikshit and D.—Part heard.

Long Cause.

794-01—Tayabjee D and Co Waghjee Baher and another vs Bai Luxmibai widow and anothers Muljee B B P G and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

4-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee Abdool R H Ahmed vs Moosa Hajiji Joosab Noorani and others—Tyabjee D and Co.
5-03—Tayabjee D and Co—Moosa H Joosab Noorani and others vs Haji Abdool R H Ahmed—Ardeshir H D and Co.

Long Causes.

411-02—Craigie L and O—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co vs S B Fraser and Co—Payne G S and M.
670-01—Smetham B and N—Dewraj Tokersey and others vs Mungiram Dhunjee—Payne G S and M.
578-00—Wadia and G—Veljee Anundjee vs Sakarbai widow and others—Nanu and H Payne and Co and Wadia and G.
418-02—Kanga and P—Bai Motibai widow vs Gopinath Jivan Kimji—Smetham B and N.
100-03—Captain and V—Kessowlal Kandas vs Rehimtoola Yarbhoy—Unwalla and P.
21-01—K B Mehta—Bai Amba widow vs Damoder Umersey—Tyabjee and Co.
547-01—In person—Hari R Bhatwadekar and others vs Narayen R Pendse—Bhaishanker K and G.
405-02—In person (a pauper)—Gowlan Lukshmibai widow vs Raghunathdas Bisheshwar Panday and others—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon Mr Justice Batty.

For Judgment.

864-00—R Mehta—Manoobai vs Benabai widow and others—Bhaishanker and G and R N Motabhoy.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes.

491-01—Unwalla and P—Jaitha Raghowjee vs Edward Miller and another—Crawford B and Co. Part heard.
323-02—Edgelow G and W—M Bejonji vs Luxmibai widow.
426, 427 and 428-02—Crawford B and Co—The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay vs Dayabhoy Tapidas and others—B Ragavaya.
335-00—Captain and V—Devoobai widow vs Rukhmabai widow—Jamsetjee and R and Wadia and G.
577-01—Mirza and M—Mirza Hoosainkhan vs Mackia Begam widow and others—Little and Co.
255-02—Mulla and M—Bibibai widow vs Ranbai widow and others—Khanderao and S.
347-01—Mulla and M—Lalji Kooverji and another vs Ghella Dewsey and others—Matubhai J and M, and D D Romer.
184-02—Little and Co—Haridas Ramdas Bhanji vs Cursandas Ramdas and others—Ardesir H D and Co.
492-01—Chitnis H and M—Narayen Vinayak vs Dinkar Nana Morowjee and others—Little and Co.
847-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Sonabai vs Manabhai Jeewanjee Contractor—Jamsetjee and R.
754-01—Captain and V—Kaloo Chagal and others vs Yemnabai widow and another—Mirza and M.
533-02—Tyabji D and Co—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Mirza Mahomed Shirazi and others—Craigie L and O, Mirza and M.
333-98—Shamrao and M—Vinayek Dhondiraj Bevulker vs Narotum Anundjee—Payne G S and M.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

ENGLAND, RUSSIA, AND PERSIA.

In the House of Commons on Monday March 9, Mr. Gibson Bowles asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether his Majesty's Government have been or are in communication with the Governments of Russia and Persia with a view of establishing a definite amicable understanding as to the action and influence of Great Britain and Russia in Persia; whether any analogous communications have taken place with the Russian Government relative to Afghanistan; and whether papers relative to either of these two subjects can be laid upon the table of the House.

Lord Cranborne: It would, in the opinion of his Majesty's Government, be most desirable that there should be an amicable understanding between Great Britain and Russia in regard to their respective interests in Persia and elsewhere. (Hear, hear.) Questions involving these interests have lately been under discussion between the two Governments. There are no papers which can be laid before the House.

BOERS IN INDIA.

Mr. MacNeill asked the Secretary of State for India; Why have Boer prisoners of war in India been put to hard labour, subjected to the cropping of the hair, and placed on bread and water for declining to do neutral work on the ground that they were prisoners of war and not neutrals.

Earl Percy; All prisoners of war are subject to the regulations in force among the troops in whose custody they are kept, and, if they decline to obey them or misconduct themselves, they are subject to the military penalties.

Mr MacNeill asked the Secretary of State for War: Whether he will state what arrangements have been made with reference to the Boer prisoners of war in India who refuse to take the oath of allegiance but are willing to sign the conditions of peace; and how many Boer prisoners of war are at present in India under these circumstances.

Mr. A. Chamberlain: Perhaps the hon. member will allow me to answer the question. (1) No distinction is drawn between the taking of the oath of allegiance by prisoners of war and the signing of the declaration of acceptance of the terms of surrender. (2) There are now about 800 prisoners of war in India who have refused either to take the oath or make the declaration, and it has been arranged that General Botha shall send a messenger to them to explain to them the desirability of making the declaration.

BARRACK ACCOMMODATION AT ADEN.

Mr. Orr-Ewing asked the Secretary of State for India: If he can state whether reports have been made during the last two years on the condition of the barracks and married quarters occupied by British troops at Aden; and if any steps will be taken in the near future to improve these buildings.

Lord George Hamilton: It has been reported that the quarters occupied by the warrant and non-commissioned officers of the Ordnance Department at Aden are in an unsatisfactory condition, and I understand that the question of erecting new buildings is under the consideration of the Government of India. I am not aware that the other barracks and quarters occuped by British troops have been unfovourably reported upon.

THE ADEN HINTERLAND.

On Wednesday, March 11, Mr. C. Hobhouse asked the Secretary for War whether any, and, if so, how many additional troops had been sent to the Aden Hinterland; and at what cost; and now long were they expected to remain there.

Lord G. Hamilton: The Dublin Regiment, which would have left Aden in the ordinary course on being relieved by the Hampshire Regiment has been detained there in connection with the delimitation. In addition, a regiment of Native Infantry and two Mountain batteries, one Native and one British have been sent from India to Aden. I am at present unable to state the cost. I hope that a settlement may be shortly arrived at which will enable the additional troops to be withdrawn.

Mr. T. G. Bowles: Are these war like operations under the control of the India Office or the War Office?

Lord G. Hamilton: I demur to the expression "war-like operations." The operations are under the control of the India Office.

THE BOER PRISONERS IN CEYLON.

Mr. MacNeill asked the Secretary for War how many Boer prisoners of war were at present detained in Ceylon, and under what circumstances were they now detained, and when were they to be sent back to South Africa? The hon. member added:—I observe that this question is to be answered, not by the Secretary for War or the Colonial Secretary, but by the Postmaster-General, who will simply repeat information obtained at the Colonial Office. And I protest. I should be perfectly justified in postponing the question until the Colonial Secretary returns. (Laughter.)

The Speaker: The hon. gentleman says that the right hon. gentleman will only repeat information obtained at the Colonial Office. That seems to me a reason for his answering the question. (Hear hear.)

Mr. A. Chamberlain: There are at present about 30 Boer prisoners in Ceylon who have refused to take the oath or make the declaration of allegiance. They will not be sent back to South Africa unless they take the oath or make the declaration—(cheers)—but as soon as they do so they will be sent back at the first opportunity.

Mr. W. Redmond: Will these Boer prisoners be allowed to leave and go to some other county?

Mr. A. Chamberlain: Any application of that kind will be considered. I think there will be no difficulty in acceding to it.

Mr. MacNeill: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that applications have been made before and been refused?

There was no answer.

Mr. MacNeill asked the Secretary of State for War whether he was aware that 20 Boer prisoners of war in Ceylon who, on refusing to take the oath of allegiance, were to have been allowed to proceed to Java and settle there as colonists, had been placed in prison because they refused unanimously to leave Ceylon, while a Mr. Tremlett, a former British subject, who had before the war become a naturalised subject of the South African Republic, and had fought on the side of the Boers in the recent war and had been taken prisoner and was in confinement with other Boer prisoners of war in Ceylon, had been refused his liberty and was about to be put on his trial for high treason; and would he say whether accounts had reached the War Office authorities of the treatment to which the Boer prisoners of war in Ceylon had been subjected; and whether he intended to take any and, if so, what, steps for their liberation and return to South Africa.

Mr. A. Chamberlain, who replied, said: Twenty prisoners of war were to have left Ceylon, by their own wish, for Java. At the last moment they refused to leave Ceylon, while Tremlett, who was then understood to be an English rebel, was detained. It has since been ascertained that Tremlett was naturalised as a burgher of the late South African Republic before the war, and it is not proposed to prosecute him. Tremlett and the others, escaped from the prisoners of war camp, and were lodged in Colombo Goal for safe custody. It is not known to what treatment the hon. member refers.

THE DISABILITIES OF CONVERTS FROM HINDOOISM.

On Thursday, March 12, Sir Henry Fowler asked the Secretary of State for India: If his attention has been called to a decision of the Chief Court of Mysore, in the case of Dasappa v. Chikkamma, in which a convert to Christianity was, by reason of his change of faith, deprived of the right of guardianship over his children and of other civil rights; whether the Durbar intimated their readiness to remove by legislation these disabilities so far as they relate to rights of property: and whether any steps have been taken with respect to this legislation.

Lord George Hamilton: I am aware of the case referred to by my right hon. friend which occurred in 1895, but my attention has not been called to any cases of similar hardship as having arisen since then. The Mysore Government have recognised that some action towards reducing the disabilities of converts from Hindooism is both equitable and necessary, but have added that "the exact point at which legislation ought to stop, and to what conditions and limitations the rules of inheritance of the Hindoo Law when relaxed should be subjected so as to prevent coparceners remaining in the religion of their birth from avoidable and vexatious interference and annoyance, requires most careful consideration." The Durbar, I understand, has the question still under consideration. Having regard to the views which they have expressed and to the fact that the Maharaja has only recently succeeded to administrative powers, I think that the matter may be left to the Mysore Government. I may add that the India Act XXI. of 1850 has been applied to the station at Bangalore.

THE EXCISE DUTIES ON THE PRODUCTION OF INDIAN COTTON MILLS.

Sir William Holland asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will take into consideration the question of repealing the Excise Duties on the production of Indian cotton mills, together with the corresponding Import Duties, as soon as the state of the Indian Exchequer will warrant his doing so.

Lord George Hamilton: I cannot hold out any hope at present of reducing the Customs Duties now in force in India.

GOLD SOVEREIGNS IN INDIAN CURRENCY.

Sir John Leng asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether information has been obtained from India enabling him to state in round numbers how many sovereigns have been paid into the Indian treasuries for Land Revenue, Customs, or other fiscal payments since gold coin was made legal tender at the rate of 15 rs., also, for the same period, what number of sovereigns have been paid out at the same rate by the departments for the local purchases of materials stores, salaries, interest, and other State obligations.

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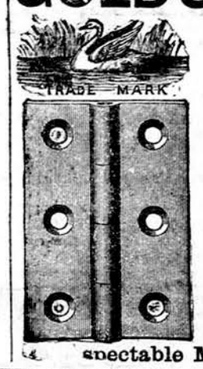

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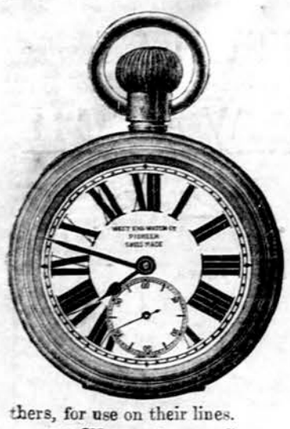

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He is only remembered by what he has done."

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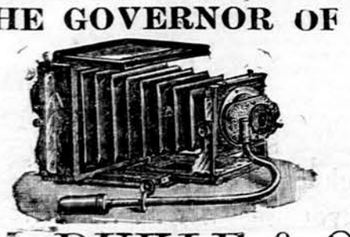

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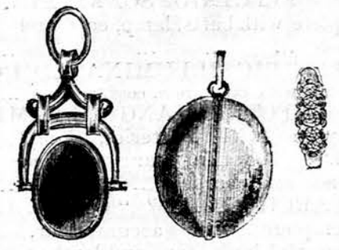

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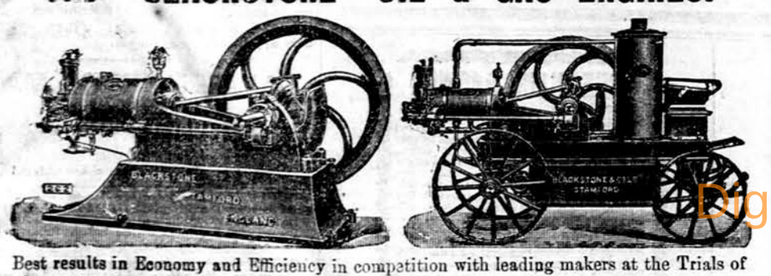

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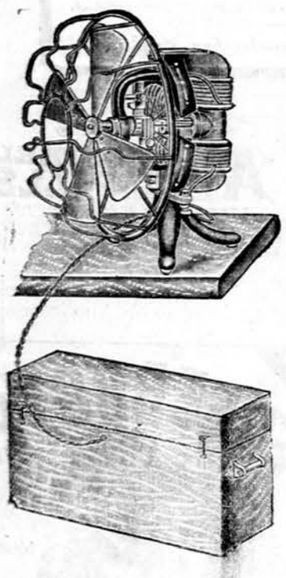

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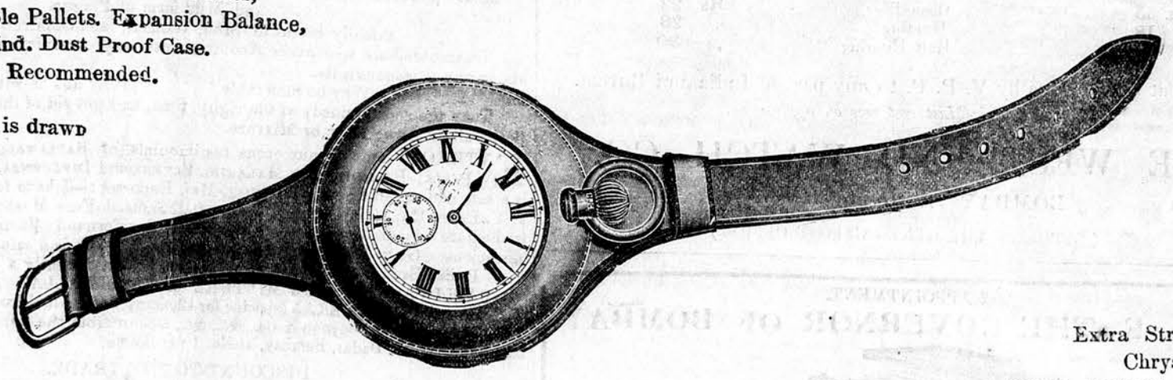

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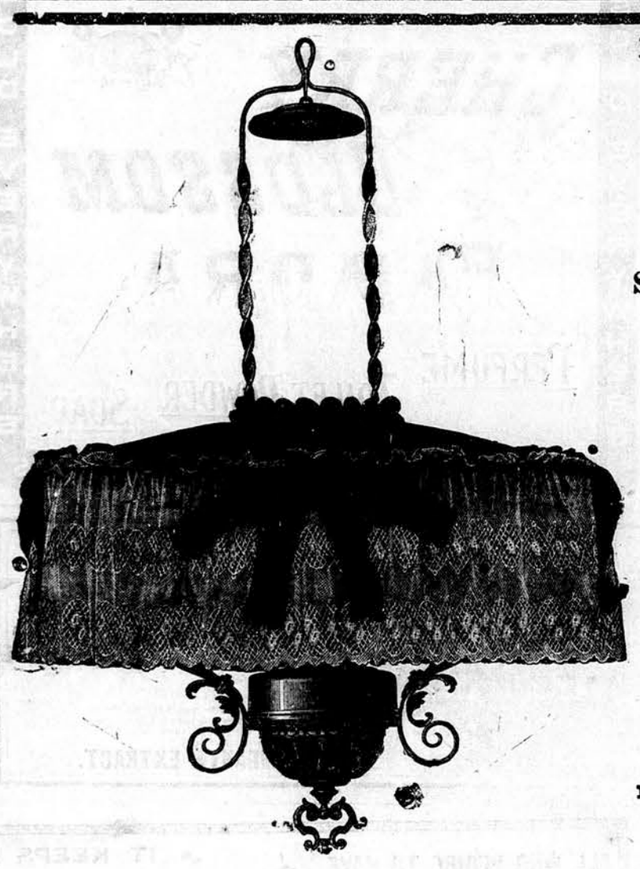

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